The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,661. New Series.] BOMBAY : SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ... „ 72 0
or half a year in advance, delivered in Town ... „ 28 0
——— including postage ... „ 38 0
or three months in advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage ... „ 21 0
or one month, delivered in Town ... „ 6 0
——— including postage ... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ... „ 0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under ... Rs. 4 0
Repetition ... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line ... „ 0 6
Second insertion ... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published twice a month—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single Copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vià Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vià Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

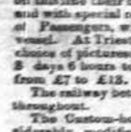
FOR CALCUTTA.



THE fast-sailing Bark ARISTIDES, Captain K. T. Jane, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
27, Medow Street. Agents for the Bark *Aristides*.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

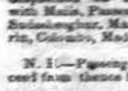
The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27 Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Grein, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Sudashegur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

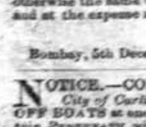
N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 P.M. positively. For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 10th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship "ELIZABETH FRY," arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain on account and at the expense and risk of the Concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, ship *Elizabeth Fry*.
Bombay, 5th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Carlisle*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise Captain Pentreath will land them as they may come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Pentreath.
Bombay, 4th December 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a female of experience, a Situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE, in Rutherfield Street, next to No. 1, lately occupied by Mrs. E. A. Harrison. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, Limited.
Apply on the premises to
25th October, 1863. BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship, 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China.
Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received *via* the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at 1½ per lb. — York and Westphalia Hams. Neats' Tongues. Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek. Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. — At 1½ per lb.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Gruyère
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Books, etc., for Sale.

Will be published in December,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash ; Credit Rs. 7.

ALSO,

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

The greatest care will be exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency will be corrected up to the time of publication, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published will be introduced.

No effort or expense will be spared to secure for the above work its well earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn ; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties ; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures ; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce ; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight ; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load ; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets ; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW MUSIC JUST RECEIVED.
Vocal and Instrumental.
RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.
VOCAL.

An Hundred Years Ago. (Romance) ... Rs. 2 0
I Wander in Search of a Treasure. (Ballad) ... 2 4
Haste while Freedom lies before The (Trio) ... 2 0
Song of the Page. (Cantata) ... 2 0
One Beauteous Image Near Me Stays. (Air) ... 2 0
Gentle Shade. (Air) ... 2 0
May is into Prison Cast (Ballad) ... 2 0
The Load upon My Heart Grows Lighter. (Air) ... 2 0
Out on this Weary Listless Life. (Scena) ... 2 4
I heard the Song. (Duet) ... 2 4
The complete Cantata in one Book ... 12 0
Of Love they Say. (Grand Scena) ... 3 0
Soldier's Chorus ... 3 0
O Ciel ! quanti gioiel ! Eun sogno incantator, from Faust ... 2 0

INSTRUMENTAL.

Favourite Airs from Benedict's Cantata of Cœur de Lion, in two Books. Each ... 4 8
Fantasia on Airs from Gounods.—Faust ... 2 12
Brindley Richard's Soldier's Chorus from Faust—(Duet) 2 12
Winterbottom's first Fantasia from Faust (Duet for Piano and Cornet-a-Piston) ... 3 0
Le Parlate d'Amor, from Faust—Kiebe ... 2 4
Repertoire, from Faust ; by Fred Beyer ... 2 4
Mendelssohn's Trois Caprices, by C. Hallé. Each ... 2 4

Rampart Row. THACKER VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S, LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRESENTATION BOOKS ADVERTISEMENT.
(Continued.)

Southgate's Many thoughts of Many Minds. 8vo, bound in green cloth, extra gilt, thick boards, gilt edges ... Rs. 9 0
The Same, in pink cloth ... 9 0
Poems and Pictures : a Collection of Ballads, Songs, and other Poems, illustrated by English Artists, bound in cloth gold and red, with fancy title on cover 11 4
Byron's Tales and Poems with steel Engravings by Fenden, rl. 8vo., extra cloth gilt edges ... 7 8
Lockhart's Ancient Spanish Ballad, profusely illustrated, the Borders and Ornamental Vignettes by Owen Jones, 4to, bound in crimson morocco extra gilt edges ... 38 12
Birket-Foster's Pictures of English Landscape with Pictures in Words by Tom Taylor, 4to, purple cloth. Elegant gilt edges ... 16 0
Book of Favourite Modern Ballads illustrated by modern Artists, crimson cloth extra ... 12 0
Rhymes and Roundelays in praise of a country life, adorned with many pictures—extra cloth illuminated sides ... 12 0
The Book of South Wales, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, beautifully illustrated, bound in extra blue cloth, gilt edges ... 16 0
Bell's Golden Leaves from the works of the Poets and Painters, illustrated with steel engravings by the first Artists. 4to ... 14 0
Many Thoughts on many Things, a Book of Reference by Southgate, 4to, crimson cloth gilt edges ... 14 0
Favourite English Poems from Chaucer to Tennyson, in 2 vols. 4to, ½ bound cloth sides, gilt top, uncut edges, illustrated with 300 wood engravings ... 28 8
Barry Cornwall's Dramatic scenes with other Poems, 8vo. cloth, elegant ... 8 0
The Scottish Reformation : a Historical Sketch, by Dr. Lorimer, with 25 Illustrations by Birket-Foster, blue cloth, neat ... 8 0
Longfellow's Hyperion, illustrated with 100 wood engravings, fcap. 8vo. blue cloth antique, bevilled edges 8 0
Coleridge's Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner, illustrated f. 8vo. cloth extra ... 5 0
Roger's Italy, profusely illustrated. 8vo. cloth extra ... 12 0
Tennyson's May Queen, illustrated by E. V. B. ... 4 8
Three Gems in One Setting, illuminated and illustrated, small 4to. cloth, extra ... 10 0
The Arab's Ride to Cairo, a Legend of the Desert by Whyte Melville, Illustrated and illuminated, bound in Green Morocco, elegant gilt sides and edges ... 12 0
The Lansdowne Shakespeare, crimson cloth elegant, 8vo, illustrated ... 15 0
The Pilgrim's Progress, illustrated with wood Engravings, cloth extra, 8vo ... 7 8
Scott's Marmion, 8vo, large type illustrated, by Gilbert and Foster, bound elegant crimson cloth purple or blue, bevilled boards ... 11 4
The Lady of the Lake, same edition, in blue crimson or green cloth ... 11 4
The Lord of the Isles, same edition, illuminated sides ... 11 4
The Book of Highland Minstrelsy. by Mrs. Ogilvy, illustrated small 4to cloth, extra ... 8 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
Just Received Per Steamer "Benares."

Rachel Ray, by Anthony Trollope. 2 vols ... Rs. 16 0
John Leech's Pictures of English Life, reprinted from Punch : fourth series, oblong ... 9 0
Englishwoman's Magazine. Vol. 7 with models, etc ... 3 12
Dr. Forbes' Winslow on obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind Cr. 8vo. cl ... 8 0
Every Little Boy's Book. Square ... 2 12
Rev. Mr. Hunter's History of India ... 1 4
Rev. Dr. Vaughan's Words from the Gospel ... 3 4
Cruickshank's Comic Almanac, 1864 ... 0 8
The Ladies' Work Table Book. Fcap. cloth ... 2 0
A Chronicle of England. By R. Doyle. With eighty-one Illustrations in Colours, from authentic sources, illustrating the Costumes and Scenes, etc. 4to. cloth ... 31 0
Battlefields of the South. From Bull's Run to Fredericksburg. By a Combatant. With Plans of the Battles. 2 vols., post 8vo ... 16 0
Continuation of Alison's Europe. History of Europe from 1815 to 1852. By Sir A. Alison. Cheap edition. Vol. 1, post 8vo ... 3 0
Laurie's Entertaining Library. No. 6. Evenings at Home ... 0 12
Illustrated Robinson Crusoe. Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. By D. De Foe. With 100 Illustrations by J. D. Watson. Small 4to, toned paper, cloth, Elegant ... 16 0
Nature's Secrets. Revealed by Clairvoyance. By Mr. and Mrs. Denton. Post 8vo ... 3 12
Illustrated Almanac for 1864. Cassell's with numerous Woodcuts ... 0 8
The Post of Honour : A Tale. By the Author of "Doing and Suffering," etc. Crown 8vo ... 3 12
My Wanderings in West Africa. By an F.R.G.S. (Captain Burton). 2 vols ... 16 0
Signals of Distress. Scenes of Life in London. By Blanchard Jerrold. 12mo. cloth ... 5 12
Dictionary of Natural History Terms. By D. H. McNicoll, M.D. Crown 8vo. cloth ... 9 4
The Book of Drawing room Plays and Evening Amusements. By Corbould, Small, crown 8vo ... 2 12
The Quiver. Edited by John Cassell. Vols. 4. Containing "Squire Trevelyn's Heir," by the Author of "East Lynne" ... 3 2
What to do with the Cold Mutton. Fcap. 8vo. cloth ... 1 14
Forbe's Arabic Grammar. Royal 8vo. cloth ... 13 8
Pocket Date-book : or, Classified Tables of Dates, of the Principal Facts, &c., from the Beginning of the World to the Present Time. By W. L. R. Cate. Post 8vo ... 3 12
Holt on Stricture of the Urethra. On the Immediate Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra, by the employment of the "Stricture Dilater." By B. Holt. 8vo ... 2 4
Mr. Wind and Madame Rain. By Paul de Musset. With Illustrations. Square ... 3 12
Handbook of Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency. By E. Wheeler. Post 8vo ... 5 12
The Book of Blockheads. By Charles Bennett. Coloured Illustrations. 4 to ... 5 12
MacMillan's Magazine. Vol. 8. 8vo ... 5 12
Arnold Delahaize : or, the Huguenot Pastor, 12mo. cloth ... 3 12
The Songs of Robert Burns, on toned paper, 16mo, cloth ... 2 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, &c., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further Supplies of the following received per "Benares."

Harkell's Railways in High Latitude, 2 vols. imperial 8vo. plates ... Rs. 45 0
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads, sq. el. gilt ... 6 0
Revd. Mr. Mercer's Psalter, larger size ... 2 8
Do. do. do. smaller ... 1 8
Thesaurus of English Words &c. by P. Roget, crown 8vo. 6 12
Blaine's Rural sports, edited by J. Hepton, illustrated by Leech and others, 8vo ... 30 0
The Ingoldsby Legends, 12mo, cloth ... 3 12
Stuart Mill's Logic, 2vols. 8vo cloth ... 18 0
Do. do. Political Economy, 2vols. 8vo. cloth ... 20 0
Mrs. Wood's Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles ... 4 8
Soyer's Modern Housewife, crown 8vo. cloth ... 5 0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, 12mo ... 3 0
Thomas Carlyle's Works, vols each ... 3 12
Enquire within upon everything ... 7 12
General Bounce, by Whyte Melville ... 3 12
Boccaccio's Decameron, Bohn's edition ... 2 4
Captain Ballantyne's Guide to Examination for Captains ... 4 2
[illegible] ... 5 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
Received by the Steamer "Benares."

Chronicles of England B. C. 55—A. D. 1485. Written and illustrated by Jas. E. Doyle. The designs engraved and printed in colours by Edmund Evan ... 31 8
Buddhism in Thibet. Illustrated by literary documents and objects of religious worship. With an account of the Buddhist sytems preceding it in India. By Emil. Schlagintweit. L.L.D. With Atlas, &c ... 31 8
The Law of Nations considered as Independent Political Communities. On the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of War. By Travers Twiss, D.C.L., Regius Prof. of Civil Law, Oxford, &c ... 13 12
The Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery. By C. A Harris, M.D. 8th Edn. 320 cuts ... 18 4
The Ionian Islands in the year 1863. By Professor D. T. Ansted, M. A. ... 12 0
Battlefields of the South, from Bull's Run to Fredericksburg, &c. By an English Combatant (Lieutenant of Artillery on the Field Staff.) 2 Maps. 2 vols ... 15 12
A Brief Review of Ten Years Missionary Labour in India, between 1852 and 1861. By Jos. Mullens, D.D ... 2 12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 7 ... 3 12
The Pocket Date Book ; or classified tables of dates of the principal facts, historical, biographical and scientific, from beginning of world to present time. By W. L. R. Cates ... 3 12
150 Bible Pictures and Stories. By Mrs. Cousens ... 2 12
Words from the Gospels ; Sermons by Dr. C. J. Vaughan ... 3 8
The Quiver, Vol. 4 ... 3 8
The Indian Chief. By G. Aimard ... 1 8
——— Scout Ditto ... 1 8
Stephen Langton ; or the days of King John, by Tupper ... 1 8
Alison's History of Europe from fall of Napoleon in 1815 to accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852. Vol. 1 ... 3 0
Chess and Draughts. By Captain Crawley ... 0 12
Whist, Loo, and Cribbage. By ditto ... 0 12
Billiards. By ditto ... 0 12
Nature's Secrets ; or psychometric researches. By W. and E. Denton ... 3 12
Hector and Elinor ; or the discipline of suffering ... 1 8
Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po. 2 vols. By a F. R. G. S. ... 15 12
Dictionary of Natural History Terms, with their derivations &c. &c. By Dr. D. H. McNicol ... 9 8
Burns's Songs ... 2 4
Old English Ballads. Beautifully illustrated (handsome gift book) ... 15 12
Fanny ; or the revelations of a woman's heart. By E. Feydeau ... 1 2
Leech's Pictures of Life and Character, 4th Series ... 9 0
The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Women, including the diagnosis of Pregnancy. By G. Hewitt, M. D ... 12 0
The New "Examen," or an inquiry into the evidence relating to certain passages in Lord Macaulay's History &c ... 4 8
Memorials and Letters illustrative of the Life and Times of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, 3 vols. By Mark Napier ... 40 0
History of India &c. By Revd. R. Hunter, late of Nagpore ... 1 4
Balfour's Manual of Botany. New Edn. 1863 ... 9 8
Schoedler and Medlock's Book of Nature ... 6 8
Forbes's Hindustanee Manual ... 2 12
——— Hindustanee and English and v. v. Dictionary ... 31 4
——— Bagh-o-Bahar ... 9 8
Lord Dundreary and his Brother Sam, &c ... 0 12
Hamilton's New Musical Grammar ... 2 4
The Engineer's Handybook ... 1 4
Morell's English Grammar and Analysis ... 2 0
Archbold's Pleadings and Evidence in Criminal Cases. 14th Edn. 1862 ... 19 8
Chitty on Contracts. 7th Edn. 1863 ... 24 0
Stephens's General View of Criminal Law of England ... 13 8
Howard's Gymnastic Exercises ... 5 12
Churchill's Diseases of Children. 2nd Edn ... 7 12
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence ... 7 12
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry ... 2 12
Dictionary of Dady Wants. 3 vols. in 1 ... 5 12
Cowper's Poetical Works Handsomely bound ... 7 8
Simpson's Accordeon or Flutina Tutor ... 1 8
Boosey's Violin Tutor ... 0 12
Chappell's ditto ... 1 2
Boosey's Concertina Tutor ... 0 12
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary and Supplement ... 31 12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

La Duchesse de Chateauroux. Par Seophie Gay ... 1 0
Le Moqueur Amoureux. Ditto ... 1 0
La Comtesse D'Egmont. Ditto ... 1 0
Belle-Rose. Par Amedee Achard ... 2 0

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

No.				Rs.	As.
8	One day to a page. For Memos, and accounts.		Each.	4	12
9	Two days ditto	Ditto	do.	4	4
10	Three days ditto	Ditto	do.	3	8
11	Ditto	Ditto	do.	3	0
11B	For Accounts			4	8
12	For Memos			2	4
11D	For Memos			4	8
13	For Memos			2	0
17	Pocket size			0	6
31	Scribbling Diary, interleaved blotting paper			2	0
32	Ditto	ditto		1	6
33	Ditto	ditto		1	12
34 and 35	Ditto	ditto		1	4
31	Ditto	Not interleaved.	Each	1	2
32	Ditto	ditto		0	14
33	Ditto	ditto		1	0
34 and 35	Ditto	ditto	Each	0	12
	Lady's and Gentleman's Pocket Books.		Each	2	8

Russia Leather Covers, with Chubb's Lock and Key, for Nos. 8, 9, and 10, at Rs. 8 each.

SUNDRIES.

Cricketer's Belt ... 2 0
Imperial Patent Hair Waver (for the young ladies) ... 10 0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
24, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla. Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street THOMAS CRAWFORD.

HERBERT & CO.'S
LETTS'S DIARIES, FOR 1864.

Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour ; while that which strikes the Eye
Lives long upon the mind ; the faithful sight
Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

Folio, 8 inches by 12½ inches.
One Day in a Page, with Sunday ... each Rs. 10 8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ... „ Rs. 9 0

Quarto, 7¾ inches by 9¼ inches.
One Day in a Page, with Sunday ... each Rs. 7 8
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ... „ Rs. 6 0

Octavo, 4¾ inches by 7¼ inches.
One Day in a Page, with Sunday ... each Rs. 5 0
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ... „ Rs. 4 0

POCKET EDITION.
Small Octavo, 3¾ inches by 6 inches.
Two Days in a Page, with Sunday ... each Rs. 3 0

EVERYBODY'S DIARY.
Folio, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

This is a remarkably useful book ; it is *interleaved* with Blotting Paper, and a week is comprised in *two pages.*

Each. Rupees 2 8.

HERBERT & Co., will receive Stocks of Letts's Diaries by each succeeding OVERLAND STEAMER, and they request their constituents to forward their orders as soon as possible.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India :—

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3¼ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction, Rs. 60 and 70 0
POCKET COMPASSES, about 20 different kinds, from ... Rs. 7 to 10 0
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, best Electrum ... Rs. 25 0
SHEATH COMPASS with divided scale ... 22 0
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL in Mahogany box ... 60 0
DUMPY LEVEL.—10 inches with magnetic compass, spirit tubes, adjusting screws &c., complete and in perfect order, with fittings and extras in a case ... 220 0
DUMPY LEVEL, 14 inches, similar to the above Instrument,—fitted case ... 275 0
SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions sliding upon the principle of a telescope ... 45 0
METFORD'S STAFF, 14 feet, of best Mahogany,—one joint, hinged and capped with solid metal ; inlet plumb-bob at side, sliding stool and chain, &c., complete ... 50 0
GRAVATT'S STAFF, 14 feet, of Mahogany, [illegible] lengths, [illegible] on [illegible]—inlet plumb-bob at side, with metal screw clamps, &c., complete ... 45 0
SMALL CASES OF INSTRUMENTS ... Rs. 7 to 10 0
CASES OF BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, 12 inches scales double bevelled edges cut in the finest manner to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60, with offsets to match in a strong Mahogany box partitioned, &c., with lock and key ... 28 0
PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum all 12 inches long, with 2 inch offsets, fitted in boxes complete, from ... Rs. 50 to 90 0
PLOTTING SCALES singly 12 inch Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale ... 1 0
Brass Ruling Parallel Rules, 12 inches ... 18 0
„ „ 18 „ ... 27 0
„ „ 21 „ ... 31 0
„ „ 24 „ ... 36 0
„ „ 30 „ divided edges Rs. 50 ... & 100 0

*** A large stock of all kinds of Parallel Rules in Brass Ebony, and Ivory.

Ivory Handle Drawing Pen ... 3 0
„ „ Jointed ... 3 8
Ebony Handle Drawing Pen ... 2 8
Pocket Turn-in Compass, Electrum (or best German Silver) ... 26 0
Napier Compass, Electrum, very compact ... 22 0
Proportional Compass, 6 inches Electrum ... 25 0
Double-jointed Bows, Electrum ... 8 0
„ „ Needle Pointed ... 9 0
Proportional Callipers, Electrum ... 25 0
Road Pen with box of Wheels ... 10 0
Hair Divider Electrum 5 in ... 8 0
SPIRIT LEVELS, in Brass, with adjusting screw in Mahogany case, from Rs. 10 to ... 25 0
SPIRIT LEVELS, set in Ebony with Brass Surface Plate, 12 inches long ... 7 8
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, in Brass with Verniers, divided in Silver, fitted in Mahogany box complete ... 85 0
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, Brass, fitted in Mahogany case ... 21 0
RAILWAY CURVES, complete, in Mahogany cases ... 60 0
MARQUOIS SCALES, and set Squares, in Boxwood, extra thick for India in a Mahogany box ... 10 0
PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches ... 4 8
SPIRIT TUBES for Dumpy Levels, divided ... 10 0

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES ; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold-in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases :—

100 feet ... Rs. 10
66 feet ... 8
50 feet ... 6

MOUNTED SECTION PAPER, thirteen inches wide,—holland and white union, per yard Rs. 1-4 and 1.

Antiquarian—Imperial—Elephant and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*. About 2,000 yards are now available, Rs. 1-4 per yard.

CHEAP INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS for departments where native draftsmen and mechanics are employed viz. :—Sets of curves with two angles and a six-inch Protractor, each 1-4 ; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

BOXES OF COLORS, containing 10 of the most useful cakes of Water Colors, with an assortment of Brushes complete, in a slide lid Mahogany box, each R. 1-4 ; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

Boxwood Rules two feet ; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs, &c. &c.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

JUST LANDED, [illegible] LONDON MADE Royal size—Medium size—and Foolscap

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

comprising the usual kinds suitable for offices and establishments generally, viz.

LEDGERS, hand-made paper, Royal size 6, 7 and 8 quires thick, bound in rough calf, at prices, each, from Rs. 18, 20, 25 to 30.

Size outside of LEDGER 13 inches by 19 inches by 3 inches (8 quires).

DAY BOOKS and JOURNALS similar to the above, a prices according to the quality of paper and number of quires

CASH BOOKS to match the above.

☞ *All the above are paged (folio'd) by single pages, and very strongly bound.*

LEDGERS, hand and machine-made paper, 17 inches by 11 inches by 3 inches thick (8 quires), medium size, bound in rough calf (*English*), not labelled or ruled only faint lined.—*Prices as above.*

CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, CONTRACTS BOOKS, &c. &c.

HALF BOUND FOOLSCAP SIZE LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, &c.

All unruled with faint lines (*some are blank*), at prices from one rupee per quire of thickness, in 3, 4, 5, and quires each.

OFFICE LETTER CLIPS.

LETTER CLIPS, with double springs ; long 8 inch Brass Clip fixed to a wood slip on thick binder's board, strong and useful, each Rs. 1½.

INVOICE FILES similar to the above, 12 by 8. Foolscap size, each Rs. 2.

N. B.—Taking large quantities at once, a discount given.

FOOLSCAP PAPER ; good, strong, machine-made Foolscap writing paper Rs. 6, 8, 10 to 12 Rupees per Ream, *Hand-made* papers of the best description Rs. 10, 13 to 15 Rs. per Ream.

OFFICE WRITING PAPER of every size, color, and thickness.

SCREW COPYING PRESSES
of the best Manufacture.

FOLIO SIZE capable of taking Copies 8½ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The working of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra stout, and cut with a double thread fitting into gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required, for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought-iron and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true.* Each Rs. 150.

FOOLSCAP COPYING PRESSES.

Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by he same maker, and can be warranted.

The quality of the metal, its preparation, fit, &c., are precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

SECOND QUALITY FOOLSCAP.

Same size as above (15 by 10½), but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

These presses work very well for light work ; the pressure is not so great under the same power as those above priced. Rs. 60 each.

LETTER SIZE PRESSES.

MORDAN'S BEST MAKE.

Size 12 inches long by 10 inches wide—full size for letters Each Rs. 70.

COPYING Books for the above lettered for Index containing 1,000 pages each from Rs. 4 to 8.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated S PEN in three degrees of flexibility, each box stamped Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one dozen with Holder complete, annas 12.

MITCHELL'S N PEN as above :—three degrees of line, viz. Broad, Fine and Medium, each box containing one dozen with Holder complete, each annas 12.

HERBERT & Co always keep in stock every requisite for the Office, Library, Desk, Travelling Desk, &c. &c.

N.B.—Some of the above Presses have Stands which can be purchased separately if required ; the prices are for the Machine Press only.

STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c.—Just opened, LINEAR NOTE PAPER, some of the best and newest available, in two colors—Blue and White ; the packet containing half a ream in a box. Rs. 2-8.

Envelopes to match both colors, in boxes of 100 each, Rs. 1.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, full size octavo, per packet of five quires Rs. 2.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, medium size, per packet of five quires Rs. 1-12.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, small size, per packet of five quires Rs. 1-8.

Envelopes to match all the above colors, and of sizes suitable for each kind, at Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per 100.

N. B.—The above superior laid (thick) note paper is specially manufactured for India by Dobbs, Kid & Co., of London

Envelopes for commercial use with linings of cloth, several useful sizes, at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-4 per 100 ; largest size Rs. 4-8 per 100.

STEEL Pens and QUILL PENS.—The best qualities of Steel Pens are kept in stock in large quantities. Several hundred of gross can be had at a time without delay : Quill Pens of warranted make ; also Quills of best quality, including the large Swan Quill.

BLACKWOOD'S PATENT INK.—The immense sale of this first-class Ink during the last three years has induced H. & Co. to import large quantities ; they are now in a position to execute orders to any extent. The kinds in stock are—

STEEL PEN INK, quarts and pints.
COPYING INK, all in stone bottles, two sizes.
CARMINE, or intense crimson, four sizes.
BLUE-BLACK FLUID, four sizes.
ULTRAMARINE intense blue, four sizes.

OFFICE BEST AND COMMON REDS.—The prices of the Ink most in use, varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per dozen bottles ; single bottles 8 Annas and one Rupee each.

SEALING WAX, WAFERS, INDIA RUBBER, &c., &c.

ARTISTS' COLORS and drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, at 12 Annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Meguilph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tiles, Saucers (in sets of six) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for oil paintings, Sketching Blocks (all sizes).

CASES OF WATER COLORS containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c. &c., fitted in a handsome mahogany case French polished, Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size
October, 1863. HERBERT & Co

Notices.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT VALENTINE REID, Jr., has been authorized to Sign for our Firm per procuration from this date. FINLAY SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 4th December 1863.

WE have appointed Mr. GEORGE EDMUND PILCHER, our Manager in the Carting Agency, Boree Bunder and Byculla Stations, and will sign per procuration for the undersigned in the above concern.
VUNDRAWUN PURSHOTUMDASS,
For CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS are hereby invited for a suitable and Economical Description of Fencing for General adoption for Government Premises, at Poona. A memo. should accompany each Design, stating at what rate *per running foot*, such fencing could be erected.
G. CLOSE, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, P. and K.
Ex. Engr's. Office, P. and K. Poona, 9th December 1863.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 P. M. on SATURDAY the 12th December proximo, for the performance of certain works under the Municipal Commissioners connected with the Drainage of the Fort of Bombay.

Drawings specification and schedules of quantities may be seen ; and full particulars may be ascertained on application to the Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners at his office, No. 23, Rampart Row.

Each tender must be superscribed "Tender for Drainage Works."

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office,
27th November 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at the Bank's office here on 15th proximo. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on any Calls paid in advance.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th November 1863. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the Second Issue of Shares of this Bank, is made payable on the 15th day January next ; and a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the 15th day of February 1864, at the Bank office, Rampart Row.

Interest will be charged at rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls, and any Shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified dates will be subject to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 4th December 1863. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.
Bombay, 24th October 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that by virtue of Clause 5 of the Preliminary Deed, all Shares upon which the amount of Rupees (100) One Hundred made payable on the above mentioned dates shall not have been deposited, on or before the 12th instant, will be absolutely forfeited to the use and for the benefit of the Company, together with the sum of Rupees 20 per Share already deposited.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.
Bombay, 1st December 1863.

NOTICE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES ON THE 17th DECEMBER 1863.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of new Marine Stores, consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, copper Bolts, Bunting of colours, copper sheathing, Iron of sorts and sizes, chain cables, Nails Iron and copper, Paints Europe, of different descriptions Iron plates of various sizes. &c &c.

Terms of Sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid before the articles are cleared away.

The Purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

Further information can be ascertained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock yard.
J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper, office, 2nd December 1863.

NELSON HOWARD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 22nd and 23rd Victoria C. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees" Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of and all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Nelson Howard, late of No. 8, Addiscombe Villas Addiscombe Road Croydon in the County of Surrey, deceased, (who formerly carried on business as a mercantile Broker at Bombay in the East Indies) and who died at No. 8, Addiscombe Villas aforesaid on the 18th day of July 1863, and whose Will was proved on the 12th day of August 1863, by George Palmer Robinson, of Malvern House Bedford, Park Croydon, aforesaid Esquire, the Sole Executor therein named in the Court of Probate at the Principal Registry, are to send to the said Executor at the Office of his Solicitor's Messrs. West and King, No. 3, Charlotte Row, Mansion house, London, particulars in writing of their claims against the Estate of the said Testator on or before the 3rd day of May 1864, after which day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he the said Executor shall then have had notice, and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 3rd day of November 1863.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1*st.* Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kuppeena and Lutchmaissur in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses ; numerous slated offices ; a large slated factory ; two large slated godowns ; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2*nd.* Ayar Toli in Kuttyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house ; a slated factory ; and a large slated godown ; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c., forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea, and 1,800 maunds of Seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24, (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3*rd.* Bhurtpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house, slated factory ; godowns ; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4*th.* Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property, a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows ; an extensive pucka tea factory ; two large pucka godowns ; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block for the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. E. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography ; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

Notices.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

MR. J. R. BLACK hopes to reach Bombay by the steamer that leaves Kurrachee on the 9th December.

EVENINGS AT HOME!
MELODIES OF MANY LANDS.

MR. J. R. BLACK, whose entertainments of National Melodies have been given throughout the whole of the Australian Colonies, in the Island of Ceylon, in Madras, and throughout Bengal, the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, and declared by the Press and people to be the best ever given in these countries, having been patronized and repeatedly attended by all the Governors, or other rulers, and by all the elite of society, and at Simla receiving the especial Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE LORD ELGIN AND KINKARDINE, K. T., etc., etc.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India ;

has the honor to intimate that he will shortly arrive in Bombay with the purpose of giving a short series of his celebrated

EVENINGS AT HOME!!

Further particulars will be shortly announced.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind ; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education ; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 1½d. „
Do. „ Demand ... } 2s. 0½d. „
Do. Scotland „ ... }
Do. Ireland „ ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0½d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 „
Do. 6 „ ... 4 „
Do. 12 „ ... 5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 18th November 1863.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોરટ પરેચ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after these dates.

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th „ „ 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE ;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1,720, for Insuring BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858 ... £196,148
Do. do. 1859 ... 228,314
Do. do. 1860 ... 262,977
Do. do. 1861 ... 292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.
Established in 1829.
Directors.

T. T. Lidderdale Esq. C. M. Keir Esq.
Gavin Steel Esq. Framjee Nusserwanjee Esq.

Medical Referee.—Dr. G. R. Ballingall.
Secretaries and Treasurers.—W. Nicol & Co.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETY are desirous of drawing the attention of the public to this institution, feeling that as it becomes better known, the benefits it offers will be more generally appreciated by persons wishing to insure their lives.

The object of the Society is to provide a fund for the insurance of lives, and it is conducted somewhat on the principle of mutual insurance offices.

The fund is divided into shares and eighths of shares, and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of shares or parts of shares, but not exceeding four entire shares. Shares may be on the life of the subscriber or on that of another person, and the interest in the Society may at any time be transferred or assigned, due notice to that effect being given to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

The principle of the Society is the equal division of the fund accumulated during the period over which each Society extends to the holders of policies which have lapsed through the death of persons whose lives were insured.

Each Society lasts for a period of five years, and the institution is permanent by establishing a new Society in succession to each Society as it expires to which existing policies are transferred.

The value of the shares in the Societies already closed were as follows.

First Society	ending 31st December	1833	...	Rs.	7,460
Second	do.	do.	1838	„	7,476
Third	do.	do.	1843	„	9,708
Fourth	do.	do.	1848	„	9,545
Fifth	do.	do.	1853	„	9,133
Sixth	do.	do.	1858	„	8,636

and the Directors confidently expect that the value of shares in the Seventh Society terminating on the 31st December will be fully equal to the average previous Societies.

Any persons desirous of entering the Society will receive full particulars by applying to the Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd November 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 11.
Capital, £2,500,000.
Directors.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq., (Trower and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN Esq., (J. and J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths Tate, Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq., (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq., (Harrison and Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq., (Lemon Hart and Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq., (Thomas and Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson, and Co.)
JOHN HUMPHREY, Jun. Esq., (Hay's Wharf.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq., (Joshua Brothers and Co.)
ANDREW LUSK, Esq., (A. Lusk and Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill and Sims)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq., (J. R. Thomson and Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq., (Orlando Jones and Co.)
JOHN BOUSTEAD, Esq., (Price and Boustead.)
GEO THOS. BROOKING, Esq., L. A. St. Helen's Place.
JOHN G. HOMBRE, Esq., (Gresham House.)
F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
J. ADAM SMITH, Esq., (Smith Wood & Co.)
JAMES P. WOODHOUSE, Esq., (J. and C. Woodhouse.)

Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favorable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

New Advertisements.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank will be closed on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, being CHRISTMAS DAY and from Tuesday the 29th instant to Saturday, the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 10th December 1863.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, LATE OF POONA, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application has been lately made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, late of Poona, deceased, may be granted to ISSABELLA TAYLOR, of the said deceased, the Executrix therein named ; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprised thereupon.—Dated this eleventh day of December 1863.
KELLY and HORE, Applicants Proctors.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FRED. VINING & Co., Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Scinde, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjaub, in connexion with Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., of Bombay, undertake the execution of orders for Machinery, Agricultural Implements, and General Merchandise, to which every care and attention is given. Terms may be learnt on applying to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.
London, 87, Newgate Street.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON EXPORTED, after circulation in London, from THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent, on the following Terms :—

100 Volumes, of Popular WORKS of FICTION ... £5 5 0
100 Volumes, consisting of the best order of FICTION, VOYAGES, and TRAVELS ... 10 10 0
100 Volumes, selected from the BEST WORKS in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and FICTION ... 21 0 0

Lists prepared, or Selections carefully made if entrusted to the Firm.

Agency for Newspapers, Periodicals, and all objects connected with Science, Literature, or Art. Periodical Supplies to Regimental Libraries, Clubs, &c., on advantageous terms, for cash, or bills payable in London.

BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS & OTLEY'S UNITED LIBRARIES, and General Agents, 307, Regent Street, London, W., near the Royal Polytechnic Institution. Established 1786

BURGESS and KEY,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS, AND ENGINEERS, &c.

PRIZE HOLDERS AND GREAT MEDALISTS FOR SEVERAL PATENTS.

THE following are a few of the Machines for which this House is celebrated :—

Anthony's Patent American Churn, improved by Burgess and Key.
Burgess and Key's Life Pump, with folding tripod legs.
Garden Pumps, of various sizes.
Garden Engines, ditto.
Improved Galvanized Wire Game Netting.
Improved Garden Rollers, Patent Lawn Mowers, of sizes, adapted to hand or horse labour.
Sausage and Mincing Machines.
Boites à Houffe for the application of sulphur or lime to the Vines, Trees, and all kind of plants.
Hand Mill for Gram, Oats, &c.
Improved Rollers Mill for crushing Linseed, Lentils, Oats, &c.
Steel Grinding Mill, for horse steam, water or any other power.
Domestic Flour Mills.
Portable Corn Mills.
Small Hand Chaff Cutters, larger description.
Ploughs, of all kinds.
Harrows and Eradicators, ditto.
Field Rollers, 16 to 20 inches.
Burgess and Key's Patent Portable Steam Engines, from 4 to 14 Horse Power.
Thrashing Machines of various descriptions.
Oil Cake Breakers.
Burgess and Key's Patent Pulleys.
Improved Grindstones on Antifriction Rollers.
Improved Steaming Apparatus, with two Pans.
Note.—Mouldy Hay having undergone the action of steam, loses all its noxious properties.
Burgess and Key's Patent Improved Vertical Saw Mill, with timber frame.
Portable Saw Benches, fitted with Circular Saw.
Iron Troughs, for Cattle.
Improved Patent Sack Weighing Machines.
Hay Weighing Machines.
Washing Machines, as used in all public Institutions.

Agents for India.
In London.—FRED. VINING & Co.
In Bombay—THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, &c., for Sale.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
FOURTH EDITION.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this new edition (*only*) for sale, at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—*For Cash only.*
Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.
(*As Sung by the Christy's Minstrels.*)

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi. Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, one anna per copy, Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one Rupee. Hindu ditto, two Rupees.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.
Fifth Edition. Price Rs. 12-8.

TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China ; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*, *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English ; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

	Rs.	as.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Eden Bay	2	0
Manilla Bay	1	0
Maulmain River	1	0
Zanzibar	2	0
Maulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	0
Gulf of Cutch (2 sheets)	4	0
Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	8
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	8
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Teavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyoo, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	8
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays near Cape, Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	8
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B, 11 D.
F'CAP'S Vo., 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33 34 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco ; Russia and Basil Leather. (Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 12th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	2 per ct. dis.
Becher's Banking Co.	20	......	2 do.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	34 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	63 prem [exdiv
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2¼ do.	70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	155 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	41 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	163 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	6 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh. [ex-div.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,666	575 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 29,050 } pm.
Do. B "	5,000	......	[per share
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106¼
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102¼
" Loan 1835-36	} 91¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	101
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	108¼ prem.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
"	(Seed)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
To London	(Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 7s. 6d.
"	(Seed)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
To China		} No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

PRICES CURRENT (11th Dec. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs 605 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 645 to 625
New Bhownaggur, (ready)	,, 615 to 620
New Oomrawuttee	,, 570 to 575
New Compta, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 675 to 680
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 565 to 570
New Veeraval	,, 570 to 572
New Khandeish	,, 550 to 555
New Pora chee	,, 575 to 580
New Accote	,, 590 to 695
New Mangalore	,, 580 to 585
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,420	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 10 to 7 12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6 4 to 6 6	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 32 to 33	
,, 37 to 38	
Niger ,, 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 11	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat 10 Dec.
	Lizard	Rabeso	Bushire 18 Nov.
	Avabboy	Marr	Calcutta 18 Nov.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Avabboy*, from Calcutta.—On 28th November, spoke ship *Calabar*, off Galle from Calcutta to Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 11	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. Grim; Mr. Clowson; Mr. Bolus; Mr. Fortune; 106 natives.
Per Barque *Lizard*, from Bushire.—17 Persians.
Per Ship *Avabboy*, from Calcutta.—3 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Kurrachee.—Mrs. Dickinson; Mr. Bacot; Mr. Hay; Mr. and Mrs. Saunders; Mr. Moiyar; Lieut. Baker; Revd. Middleton; Captain Moore; Captain Burne; Captain Dickenson; Mrs. Southey; Miss. Southey; Mrs. Middleton; Mrs. Burne; Miss Smith; Mrs. Brunton; seventeen from Messrs. Leckie & Co.; 84 deck, & sepoys, 5 children.

PORT CLEARANCE.

Ship *Orissa*, R. Evans, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearances yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat.
Ship *Sarah*, M. for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gosforth.—1,800 bags linseed, 2,700 cwt., Sudnow Martoon; 20 packages coffee, 30 cwt., Withuldass Narotumdass.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Nanjee Ruttonsey; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Rowchund Amoolack; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jestha Pursotum.

Brierly.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hurjee Hemraz and Co.; loose coir yarn, 131 cwt., Ramjee Girdhur; 500 bundles coir yarn, 63 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Japanese.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Hurjee Hemraz.

Elinore.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Kessowjee Chattoor and Co.

Athene.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 Tricumjee Velljee & Co.

Clyde.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Varudhmon Premjee and Co.; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee.

Sir J. Mandeville.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Dyall Ticum.

E. A. Bright.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Velljee Narronjee and Co.; 226 bales cotton, 791 cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Camperdown.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Goculdass Dewcura and Co.

James Smith.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee and Co.; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Runchore Megjee; 165 bales cotton, 577½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Indian Queen.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.

Orissa.—15 bales wool, 39 cwt., Mahmud Ramjus; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Glasgow.—41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Damjee Hunsraz and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Roysee Jairaz; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bamjee Purbutt and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Red Jacket.—2,400 bags linseed, 3,600 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.

Sarah Sands.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Daveedass Sewram; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co.

Gorilla.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jaychund Sobhagchund; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 300 bundles coir yarn, 94½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Khoosall Dewcura; 350 bales cotton, 1,228½ cwt., Cooverjee Velljee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Cursondass Luckmedass.

For Havre.

Duc de Malakoff.—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee Ganwalla; 11 packages coffee, 11½ cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

Birthe et Louise.—Loose coir yarn, 50 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Ville de Lima.—1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 case Umrotsir shawls, 17 pieces, Forbes and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Benares.*—3 boxes tea, 102 lbs., Remington and Co.; 1 box tea, 15 lbs., Thomas Jones.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case printed books, 16 nos., Aboo Taleb; 4 packages cardamums, 2½ cwt., Hajee Zanail Abedeen; 2 packages cardamums 1¼ cwt., Hajee Momud Becker; 2 bundles silk, 112 lbs., 1 bundle shawls, 3 pieces, Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—133 bundles sharkfins, 41¾ cwt., 7 bundles fishmaws, 2 cwt. 21 lbs., Assoobhoy Gangjee and Co.; 59 packages fishmaws, 18¼ cwt., Lalljee Hemraz; 79 bundles sharkfins, 242 cwt. 21 lbs., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 16 packages sharkfins 5 cwt., Lalljee Hemraz.

Steamer *Behar.*—7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Moteechund Suntookchund.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—76 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Toolsidass Sakerchund; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Bus oon Moosy.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, 11TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gosforth.—112 cases olibanum, 253¼ cwt., Rana Rovsee; 37 chests mother o'pearl shells, 88 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lbs., Fazul Momud Dama; 8 packages curiosities, Remington and Co.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pancha Teza and Co.; 148 bundles hemp, 124 cwt., Soonderdass Moolji; 28 bales wool, 84 cwt., Lallji Mowji; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Vithuldass Courjee; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt.; 27 bales wool, 81 cwt., Callianji Pacamber; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Ruttonji Nowroji.

James Smith.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Bapoobhoy Visram; 107 bales cotton, 374½ cwt., Wotumchund Mugcharam; 450 bales cotton, 1,475 cwt., Nesserwanji Manockji; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Eliza.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Vasunjee Jewroz; 135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Jestna Megjee; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Luckmedass Sewjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Hirjee Ludha; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Goculdass Savuknath.

Orissa.—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy and Nathoo Lalljee.

Athene.—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 150 bundles gall, 75 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

Sarah Sands.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosmon.

Gorilla.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Clyde.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Puncha Teza and Co.

Robina.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckamsy Rowjee; 400 bundles linseed, 200 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

J. J. Mitchell.—45 bales wool, 185 cwt., S. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., M. Bojo; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee and Co.

Inkerman.—100 bundles linseed, 50 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Sarah M.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Jairam Hemraz; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Vusunji Soonderji; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Mallay Woomersy; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Varudhmon Moolji; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Lallji Vulubdass; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Dhunji Maneck; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mallay Moolji.

Elenore.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Combier son and Co.; 76 bales cotton, 266 cwt., Narondass Tapeedass.

Canova.—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersee Mooljee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.

Brierly.—Loose, 90 cwt., buffaloe horns, Mahomed and Soomarkhun; loose buffaloe horns, 25 cwt., Momud Nathoo Soomarkhan.

Indian Queen.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 101 bales coir callias, 181 cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall; 700 bundles coir yarn, 125 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Glasgow.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Moormomud Datoobhoy Sons and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Luckmon Mallar.

Admiral Lyons.—500 bundles coir yarn, 43 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

E. A. Bright.—18 bales wool, 54 cwt., Varsee Ludha and Co., 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt.; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Sajon and Hormusjee and Co.; 3 bales cotton, 9½ cwt.; 19 bales wool, 57 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz; 51½ bales cotton, 180¼ cwt., Nowrojee Edulljee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 310 bales cotton 1,085 cwt., Luckumsey Sewjee Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

For Havre.

Ville de Lima.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., F. Chambers.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case silk and cotton piece goods, Shaik Momud Abdool Lutiff; 1 box Cambay stones rings, Momudally Tyeally; 1 bundle cashmere shawls 6 pieces Hajee Abdool Hoosen Babanee.

For Marseilles.

Gustave.—Loose buffaloe horns, 5 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Southampton

Steamer *Benares.*—2 cases Cashmere shawls, 30 pieces, Shafedin Goolam Hoosen.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—1 box handkerchieves, Pemchund Dewchund; 26 bundles fishmaws, 8 cwt. 0 qr. 14 lbs., Samjeebhoy Visram; 254 packages Olibanum 250 cwt., Vermally Bhimjee; 16 packages sharkfins, 42 cwt. 16 lbs., Ameerbhoy Habibboy.

Steamer *Behar.*—5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hookumchund Sewnath; 12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund; 28 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, Hurkeeson Jugnath; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 1 box silk hankerchieves, 67 corges, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.; 5 chests M. opium, 136 lbs. each, P. & D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Behar.*—25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 6 chests M. opinm, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugnath.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1498 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Sept. 11
510 Caroline Agnes, Craft—W. Nicol & Co. Charente (s),
578 Colonist, Gibson. Sept. 4
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Haily—W. Nicol & Co.
441 Dorothy, Bruce.
1153 East, Boyd. Aug. 28
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre. July 22
848 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. Aug. 29
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co. Aug. 14
480 Express, Piera.
949 Gertrude, Spedding. Sept. 26
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co. Aug. 11
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson,
780 Glentower, Hughes.
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1221 King Arthur, Grigs. Oct. 9
900 Lepanto, Martin. Oct. 9
1036 Marian Moore, Munce.—Lawrence & C. Aug. 17
701 Monarchy, Day. Oct. 12
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon.
956 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 4
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 24
893 Sebastian Cabot, Morgan. Oct. 24
1231 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 21
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
980 Southampton, Linstrong. Aug. 27
722 Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co. Sept. 11
1744 Tweed, Stuart. Sept. 4
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 3
505 Yarra, Nairn. Sept. 22

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

890 Stamboul, Tower—Wallace & Co. July 30

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 5
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169 Enfield, Reid.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1824 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1001 Algiers, Buchannan. Aug. 15
209 Alnagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co. Sept. 29
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Oct. 9
1847 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1249 Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1350 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 29
1547 Black Eagle, Basset. Oct. 6
382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne,—W. Nicol & Co.
869 Coronet, Coveny,
1713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
130 Cicero, Alexander. Oct. 1
073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
972 Concordia, Ross. W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 8
1760 Dorothy—G. S. King & Co. Aug. 7
303 Duncaian, Finlay.—Cardwell Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
1937 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. Sept. 11
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor,—Remington & Co.
117 Henry Moore, Steward,
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown,
1346 Harmonides, Mowan—Dady and Sorabjee. Sept. 20
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co. Sept. 25
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
1196 Inconstant, Calliton—Lawrence & Co. Aug. 9
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris. Oct. 8
1707 King of Algeria, Carphy. Oct. 6
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Marieta, Brown.
747 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Sept. 29
Montrose—Remington & Co.
643 Moreno, Whiting.
677 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co. July 28
1001 Otago, Masterton. Sept. 25
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1328 Princess Alexandra, White.—John Clover & Co. Sept. 24
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters. Aug. 29
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 20
641 Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 25
1000 Roodee.
1075 South, Wilson,
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Sept. 28
1191 Shannon. Aug. 13
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott. Sept. 28
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner. Aug. 13
432 Tim Whiffler, Cottier,
607 Tomogooone, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.
932 Trenton, Walker. Aug. 26
1349 Uncas, Greely. Aug. 2
1250 Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.
1011 Vicksbergh, Scott. Oct. 9
837 Vittoria, Martin. Sept. 24
1131 War Cloud, Logan. Aug. 1
1015 William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Aug. 10

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Baron Macauley, Cunningham.—E. Latham & Co. July 3
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. Oct. 1
1598 Clasmerden, Gibson.—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1998 Diadem.
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co. Sept. 24
343 George A. Holt, Robinson. May 22
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol and Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mellissa. Sept. 29
1611 Vicksburg, Scott,

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

490 Ellen Masters, Glover,
386 Nerbudda,
890 Prince of Wales, Wincklers. Sept. 30

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Hayes.
810 Fort Regent. Oct. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Hensley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Stabelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladstone.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Buxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYFORE.

471 Aon.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

FROM THE CLYDE.

1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
990 Montrose, Crossley—Lyon Brothers. & Co. Oct. 5
1180 Sirmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
813 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.
698 City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co. Sept. 26
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.
781 Mortaban, Hepburn.—W. Nicol & Co.
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co. July 15
781 Myrtle, Warden.—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 25
Outram (s)—B. C & R. S N. & Co.

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM CHINA.

477 Good Success.

FROM CALCUTTA.

467 Asteroid, Gardener.
797 Cabahar.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1402 Clydesdale. B & A Hormarjee
826 Clymene.
1056 Day Dream
320 Emu.
368 Faluca Sadan.
664 Mary-Ann.
82 Princes-Sommawatty, Kingcome, Leckie & Co. Oct. 1
1166 Startled Fawn.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Lemon, Raisy.
363 Teazer.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodds, Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 24

FROM MOULMEIN.

425 Peter Clinton, Bragdon.

FROM BRISBANE.

Kildare W. John.

FROM BOSTON.

991 Pericles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones.
738 Akbar, Pizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co. Aug. 1
Chimera, Mott.
336 F. Bazil, Laws.
467 Fanny, Chase.
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws.
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
Mudge, Stewart.—Fleming & Co.
672 Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
357 Telegraph, Jones.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

461 Richard Cobden, Randall. Aug. 7

FROM SUNDERLAND.

811 Allipore—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783 Assaye, Andrews.—Fleming & Co. July 15
1254 Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
599 Index, McLoed—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 2, announced the arrivals of the *Wave Queen*, Ritchie, from New Zealand 4th Sept.; *Charlemagne*, Bellamy, from Moulmein 12th November; *Mooltan*, Dunn, from Suez 16th Nov., Aden 13th, Galle 25th, and Madras 28th Nov.; *Regina* and *Alexandria*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 11.

Dickinson, Ensign R. L., 28th Regiment, to join, from England.
Stubb, Lieut. F. J., Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Henry, Lieut. W., 31st Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Littler, Surgeon Major T. H., Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Jones, Major W. S., Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Baney, Surgeon W., Bombay Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Donovan, Colonel E. W., 33rd Regiment, to join, from England.
Tower, Lieut. Colonel C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.
Congan, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.
Anderson, Paymaster A. G., 87th Regiment, to join, from England.
Ba ington, Ensign A. C., 6th Regiment N. I., sick leave, from Dhoolia.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER, 11.

Sandwith, Major J. W. F., Deputy Inspector General on duty, to Poona.
Jones, Major W. S., Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Bruce, Captain M. R., 23rd Regt. N. I., rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Saunders, Lieut. G. N., 24th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 11TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Her Majesty's 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regiment N, I., the Adjutant for the day tomorrow.

Lance Corporal M. Torney, 72nd Highlanders arrived at the Presidency on escort duty is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment for to-day and will be sent to Khandalla by the evening train to-morrow.

Proceedings of a Native General Court Martial on Private Sylvester Pereira, 18th Regt. N. I.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, on Wednesday the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, number 569, Private Sylvester Pereira first Company of the 18th Regiment N. I., was brought to trial on the following charge.—

Charge.—For having at Bombay, on or about the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, struck with his fist Jamedar Narrayen Curroo of the 18th Regt. N. I. his superior officer being in the execution of his office.

The above being in breach of the articles of War.

Finding.—The Court from the evidence before it finds the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, and having received evidence as to his general character, there being no previous convictions, sentence him, number 569, Private Sylvester Pereira first Company 18th Regimet N. I., to suffer a Corporal punishment of fifty lashes.

(Signed) MAHAMET KHAN, Subedar Major
21st Regiment N. I., President.

Bombay, 2nd December 1863.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed.) W. R. MANSFIELD, Lieutenant General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters Poona, 4th December.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

It is evident that in awarding a light punishment, one which in ordinary cases would be considered wholly inadequate for the offence of which the Prisoner has been convicted, the Court has considered that the original cause of the crime, is the Jemadar, who was struck.

That Native Officer himself deserves to be tried by General Court Martial for his flagrant disobedience of the orders of the army, in laying hands on a drunken man instead of leaving the active duty of confining him, to an escort.

If the Commanding Officer of the Regiment had preferred charges against the Jemadar, he would not have exceeded his duty, of which the Jemadar, is to be informed.

(Signed.) W. R. MANSFIELD, Lieut. General,
Commander-in-Chief.

The corporal punishment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be carried into execution under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison of Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) W. H. KIRBEY, Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Dacca, on the 28th Nov., the wife of Capt. C. T. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

At Berhampore, on the 26th Nov., Mrs. H. K. Nisbett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at Byculla Church, Alexander James Dove, Esq., to Rose Isabel Forbes, daughter of Jarvis Palmer, Esq.—No Cards.

At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 1st Dec., by the Rev. Arthur B. Spry, Capt. John Paton Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Sir Ranald Martin, to Clara Knightley, daughter of the late Richard Burne, Esq.—

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Weight under ½ ounce...	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Karwar (late Sadashegur), Mangalore Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorn, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatum, per steamer *India*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed Tuesday, next the 15th instant at 10 o'clock A.M. touching on her way at Mandavie.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *via* the Cape, once a month *i. e.* from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *via* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rates which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the North-East and South-East Railway Trains leave this every morning at 8 and 8-30 A.M. respectively, Mails for the several Stations on these lines, as named below, will be closed at this Office at 7 A.M., up to which time Letters and Papers can be posted in the Receiving box here.

Letter-boxes have been placed for the convenience of the Public at the Boree Bunder, and Byculla Railway Stations. Letters can therefore be posted therein to within five minutes of the starting of the Trains. They will be removed by the Mail Guards proceeding in charge of Mails.

NORTH EAST RAILWAY LINE.

Wassind, Shahpur, Khurdee, Kussara and Egutpoora.

SOUTH-EAST RAILWAY LINE.

Tanna, Calliany, Narral, Matheran, Campoolee, Khundalla, Kirkee, and Poona.

CALENDAR.—DECEMBER—1863.

First Quarter, Thursday .... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday .... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends 6.42	6 25	5 23	11 49	0 12	10th December. Time—7h. 30m. 48s. P.M.
Sun.	13	3rd Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 23	10 36	0.50	
Mon.	14	Mars rises at 4.33 A.M.	6 26	5 24	1 22	1 45	
Tues.	15	Mars sets at 3.41 P.M.	6 27	5 24	2 8	2 37	
Wed	16	O. Sapienta.	6 27	5 24	2 59	3 28	
Thu.	17	Jupiter rises at 3.34	6 28	5 25	3 52	4 17	
Fri.	18	Jupiter sets at 2.54.	6 28	5 25	4 46	5 17	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 12th.—The great (brass) Beezapoor gun, weighing 41 tons, cast in India, 1685.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.
Sunday 13th.—New Zealand discovered, 1642.—Fort George Captured, 1803.
Monday 14th.—Washington died, 1799.—Sikh War commenced, 1845.—Prince Consort died, 1861.
Tuesday 15th.—Storm of Gawilghur, 1803.—Second Battle of Rangoon, 1824.—Re-interment of Napoleon, 1840.
Wednesday 16th.—
Thursday 17th.—Sir Humphery Davy born, 1778.—Bolivar died, 1830.
Friday 18th.—Cargoes of Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.—Battle of Moodkee, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will play every MONDAY EVENING, at Parell Gardens, until further notice.

THOS. LEITHS, Captain,
For Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 9th December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Dec. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 4
AGRA	Dec. 5	LAHORE	Dec. 2
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 5	LONDON	Nov. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 21	MADRAS	Dec. 5
BANGALORE	Dec. 4	MALTA	Nov. 26
CALCUTTA	Dec. 3	MEERUT	Dec. 5
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Dec. 5
CEYLON	Nov. 30	PUNJAUB	Dec. 2
COCHIN	Nov. 28	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 5	RANGOON	Nov. 18
FRANCE	Nov. 23	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 23

THE Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

THE Mail from Bombay of the 29th October arrived at Alexandria on the 12th November, and left for Marseilles the same evening at 6 P M. It arrived at Marseilles on the 19th and was delivered in London on the evening of the 20th idem.

WE understand the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Indus*—which has done excellent service in the Mediterranean branch of the route to India within the last seventeen years, for it is now that time since the *Indus* was first put to sea, and she is about the oldest paddle steamer in the P. and O. Service—has been converted into a sailing ship, and will shortly be sent out to India, most likely to Bombay for her first trip. The *Indus* was not a very fast boat, never in her best days doing more than nine knots an hour, but she was a strong, steady, and safe boat, and under the command of poor old Captain Soy, she was a great favourite with Indian passengers more than a dozen years ago. Captain Soy commanded the *Oriental* steamer on her first voyage from Southampton to Alexandria in September 1840, being the commencement of the regular communication between England and India by the route via Egypt under the P. & O. contract.

When this service was commenced at the date we speak of, the company had only two steamers for the Alexandria which was their only line, the *Oriental* and the *Great Liverpool* (afterwards lost off Cape Finesterre in February 1846,) and the business was transacted in a petty office in St. Mary Axe, with Managers and Clerks who knew as much of India and the East generally, as they did of the people who live in the moon (if there be any)

On the occasion of the *Oriental's* first voyage from Southampton in September 1840, there was a scene of confusion and blundering, amusing to look back upon—but no joke to the poor passengers who had to make the voyage. They were indebted to the P. and O. for nothing in the shape of guidance and information about their journey, and had it not been for the energy and exertions of the late Mr. Waghorn, even a P. and O. Company would hardly have been possible for years afterwards. Now the P. and O. Company have a fleet of nearly a hundred Steamers, and their Directors carry their heads as high as if they were Princes. Some of the employés still remain from the Chandler's shop era of this overgrown concern, but most of the servants, are comparatively new.

Yet for all this progressive growth of three and twenty years, when the ships of the Company now cover the Mediterranean and the Eastern Seas, they do nothing for the poor passengers, who have been a main source of the Company's enormous wealth: the cost of a passage by the Overland route is nearly as high in 1863 as it was in 1843!

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *18th November* 1863.

WELL, the Emperor has spoken his speech and ever since all Europe has thought and talked of nothing else. That most sensational of public characters has never in all his life produced such a sensation. With an air of engaging frankness, he manages to work his real designs in a still more impenetrable mystery. First impressions here were that the speech meant Peace. Second impressions the day after sadly settled on war. Third impressions however arose that it might mean neither peace nor war. Our impressions are now about fourth rate, and to the effect that we know no more of His Majesty's real mind than we did the day before he told Thiers, Berryer, Favre, and the rest of them to consider themselves *les bien venus*.

The speech naturally divides itself into three parts. The first or business part is as clear and straightforward as a bit of one of Mr. Gladstone's financial statements. It relates the wonderful progress of France under the Imperial Government with great dignity and modesty, as well as with entire accuracy. Each sentence of it contains the pith of the diligent labour of a department for a whole year. There is nothing here exaggerated and there was nothing to conceal. The fact that the Mexican expedition was borne out of the ordinary resources of the year, is in itself a financial triumph of the first class. The growth of the trade and shipping of France are so great that they could not be too simply stated. This preliminary part may be regarded as a very close consideration of the great *Livre Bleu*, or *expose de la situatim de l'Empire*, which has since been laid upon the Legislative bodies.

But then, follows what we may regard as the preface to the *Livre Jaune* or diplomatic section of the speech. Here we observe that the two great topics of the last few years, the American War and the state of Italy are hardly glanced at. Archduke Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican Crown is merely recognized as an accomplished fact. The Emperor proceeds direct to deal with the burden of every thought in that assembly, Poland The diplomatic adage that language is only useful to conceal one's thoughts is here apparently set at nought by the masterly frankness, with which the Emperor admits that his diplomatic intervention hitherto has made matters worse instead of better, and discloses the great reluctance he has had in contemplating any rupture with Russia, in consequence of the support the Czar gave him in the affairs of Italy, and especially in the matter of the annexation of Savoy and Nice. There was one of his allies in the diplomatic intervention on behalf of Poland, to whom that allusion to Russian support in the affairs of Italy would taste like gall, and another to whom the annexation of Savoy and Nice is even still as wormwood. But these are the powers which had just declared that they shrunk from the very idea of a war with Russia. But the Emperor is not yet tired of caressing these two Powers against the grain, the moment has at last come when the nephew of Napoleon, addressing the French nation and the world, proclaims an end to the treaties of Vienna. The adroitness of this passage is, I think, exquisite—and its strength is, not in the part which declares that Russia has trodden them under foot at Warsaw, but in that where he compliments England for having ceded the Ionian islands, and Austria for endeavouring to change the constitution of the Germanic confederation.

Then follows the peroration, with its blazing and rhapsodical eloquence, which is more like a page from the *Idees Napoleoniennes* or a passage of his uncle's table talk at St. Helena, than the nephew's ordinary severe style, what does it all mean? It is like jupiter disappearing in a cloud of red and gold. It may mean anything. It may mean nothing. Well, probably this is precisely what it was intended to mean anything or nothing. But there is one secondary effect that it certainly has had, which so rapt are men's minds by the excitement the speech has aroused, that I have not seen it noticed either here or in Paris. The very idea of a Congress at Paris to revise the map of Europe has so inflamed the French public that it quite forgets the lively interest it intended to take in the debates of the new Corps Legislatif. Even one was speculating a month ago how the Government would make head against the opposition, now that M. Billault had just died at such an unfortunate moment. Who cares a *demi-tasse* of coffee for the whole Corps Legislatif now, and all the talents of the opposition? M. Thiers made a speech the other day, and he made a slip of the tongue. "M. le Procureur du Roi" said he. All the Chamber laughed at him, as if he were some sort of Parliamentary Rip van Winkle; and M. Rouper put him down, as he might some prefect with a seat in the House, who was making himself troublesome. Why the ideas, the language of this peroration, quite take the wind out of the sails of the opposition. It is an advertisement to the French nation that the Emperor himself is far more advanced than the opposition. There is a revolutionary ring in every sentence. Eloquent speeches of a Parliamentary liberal and Constitutional opposition! Fiddlesticks! His Majesty will show you that *he* understands the *argot* of the Universal Democracy, that dialect hated and dreaded of Parliaments.

This merely secondary effect being verified however, the far more important question arises, does the Emperor mean to make war? I think this part of his speech is perfectly honest. He says he feels that he is fatally dragged towards war, unless he can obtain the ends of war by peace, that is to say by a Congress, and that the Congress is to consider all debateable international questions, and to settle them, so as to avoid at once the necessity for war, and stop the work of Revolution. They are questions to be settled in the south of Europe, he says, as well as in the North, that includes the Italian question certainly. Does it also include the Eastern question? if the Italian question is to be settled, it can only be at the expense of Austria, where is Austria to be compensated? if the Polish question is to be settled, where is Russia to be compensated? if there is any thing which could satisfy Russia to relax her hold on Poland! it will only be found on the road to Constantinople. England and Austria, conscious of this, are at present labouring to settle the programme of the Congress beforehand, so as to exclude the Eastern question. It is perhaps unfortunate in this point of view that the Eastern question is the only one upon which they do not violently disagree. This difference in the affairs of Italy is absolute. The death of the King of Denmark at this moment is an unexpected reason for England's entering Congress, and endeavouring to secure the succession of the father of the Princess of Wales, not merely to the Crown of the Kingdom, but to that of the Duchies. Austria and England however are at loggerheads here also. Strange to say too, Prince Albert's brother, Duke Ernest is the first of German Potentates to recognize the rival Duke of Holstein, and to declare that the Diet is bound to separate the Duchies from Denmark by force. England would naturally hope to settle this question, in which she takes a considerable interest, by deliberation in Congress rather than by an invasion of Denmark on the part of Prussia and Austria, which is imminent. But England cannot go into Congress to settle such questions as she conceives to be suitable questions for settlement, according to her own ideas of international equity—and object to consider and settle such questions as the other High contracting parties insist on putting in the order of the day, at present, the only two powers that are known to have consented unreservedly to the Congress are Italy, and Spain. Italy has everything to gain, and apparently nothing to lose; and Spain probably hopes to come out of its deliberations formally restored to the rank of a first-rate power. But anywhere else there is uneasiness, and incertitude. There have been six cabinet Councils at Downing street. There are continual telegraphic communications with Vienna, and with Berlin, where the Government has, it seems, a little recovered its senses, what Russia will answer no one can tell. Prince Gortschakoff declines any answer until the Czar return from the Crimea, but every one fears a secret understanding between Russia and France, if the German powers and England too hastily constitute themselves into an opposition overt to the plans of France. And then as England wont make war for the Polish question, or the Danish question, or any other continental question, it may fare ill with Germany. Some will have it that the Grand Duke Constantine has got his *conge* politely now, in order to return as king of a quasi independent Poland, with Posen and Gallicia subjoined to the Duchy of Warsaw, and one of the Wallachian Principalities added to the Muscovite Empire by way of compensation. This is the solution by way of Peace, others declare that it is France and Austria, who understand each other that it is an Austrian Archduke, who will get the crown of the Jagellons, and that both Moldavia and Wallachia will be annexed to the empire of Hapsburgh, provided Venetia be quietly ceded to Italy, and the Rhine Provinces sanctioned as a natural acquisition on the part of France. This is the solution by way of war.

You see this speech has had gossip enough to fill volumes. Everything is in confusion; and there is a conflict of telegrams that has all the effect of a Kaleidoscope. The money market does not seriously indicate, at least in this country, the trouble of the public mind. The export of specie to Bombay has had quite as much to do with the raising of the Bank rate as the state of European politics. But bulls and bears bewail many an abortive project, whose anticipated premium has prematurely dissolved. The continental Bourses too in general hold steady, though the rate of discount is quietly mounting the scale. But at Frankfort, where Russian, Austrian, Prussian securities largely occupy the market, and where the keen-witted German Jews scent the far-off war, like carrion crows, a wild panic has begun. There is reported a pretty general fall of 5 per cent. even in the most solid securities, and it is going on. Germany believes in war. Perhaps with her foolish Leipsic demonstrations, and Holstein Federal executions, and absurd Bismark Ministries, and vague longing for national unity and naval power, good old grandmother Germany, as Heinrich Heine called her, may really feel in want of a good rattling war to bring her to her senses.

Such is the sensation with which Europe still reverberates, that we too have almost forgotten that there is a great American Civil War, a great Divorce scandal, and a Crawley Court Martial going on. But the news of today is likely to recall us to some moderate attention to such small fry of public affairs.

If the *Times* telegram of the 9th instant viâ Cape Race can be trusted, General Meade has had a decided advantage on the Rappahannock. Our latest reports led to the belief that the Confederates were determined to hold hardly the line of that river. But General Meade claims to have overwhelmed their outposts on the 7th, driven them across, and himself crossed the river, captured 1800 prisoners, and sent General Lee's army in full retreat on Culpepper. It is very difficult to understand the drift of the recent operations in Virginia. When Lee in September fell back before Meade to the line of the Rapidan, it was naturally explained by the fact that he had stripped himself of some of his best troops in order to re-inforce Bragg for the battle of Chicamooga. But having hardly rested on the Rapidan, he began in the first week of October a series of movements designed to outflank Meade and pass between him and Washington. Meade fell back pell-mell on the Potomac. Lee seemed to act, not merely with his usual activity and energy, but as if he was conscious of having equal or superior force to his adversary. But while the Government of Mr. Lincoln was declaring that he had not crossed the Potomac, and calling for 300,000 volunteers to repel invasion, the confederate General raised his tents again, and levanted to the Rappahannock with such extraordinary rapidity, that it was supposed *quasi per impossibile* that Burnside might have got up on his rear, and now after two months of mere manœuvring, he is back again at the Rapidan. One of his objects has doubtless been to keep Meade so occupied, and the Government at Washington so alarmed, as to prevent any very large reinforcements from being sent to Grant and Burnside. And he would also perhaps have fought Meade, if he could have done so on ground of his own choice. On the whole, it may be admitted that Meade has shown skill in avoiding battle under disadvantageous circumstances; and it would be hard to say which general has shown most skill in retreating at railroad speed without any very obvious reason. Twice has each army gone in and out, like a telescope, within two months, between Rapidan and Potomac.

The interest of the war is now at least equally divided between Virginia and Tennessee. But in the latter field there are no decisive movements any more than on the former, Hooker claimed a victory in the last week of October, on the score of having repulsed a night attack with a loss of 8 men; and it was supposed then that the Confederates had lost the strong position they occupied on look-out Mountain. But they are still on Look-out Mountain, shelling the Federal position on Chattanooga at interval. The Federal communications are with difficulty maintained. Burnside and Thomas had uneasy lives. But on the whole, it does not seem likely that Bragg will be able to dislodge Grant from his position before Christmas.

The bombardment of Charleston is the third great issue at present pending; and it may be dismissed in a sentence. The Confederate Flag still waves over Sumter; and the siege is apparently no nearer to its end than it was three months ago.

The rule to show cause why a new trial should be granted in the case of the Alexandra commenced yesterday in the Court of Exchequer, and Sir Hugh Cairns has now spoken for two days with unflagging force, spirit, and lore. In a duel Cairns and Palmer are fairly matched, and all Westminster Hall watches it with ears agape.

The Court Martial on Colonel Crawley at Aldershot has been sitting for two days. As yet there are no indications of the probable result but the interest felt by the public has in no degree subsided.

LOCAL.

AT the request of some members of the Society of friends, a meeting for divine worship will be held at the American Mission Chapel to-morrow Sabbath, at 7 P.M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The "Parsee Gentlemen Amateurs Club" will appear to-night on the stage of the Grant Road Theatre, when they will perform in Guzeratee the Shakespeare's play entitled "Twelfth Night or What you Will," with some interesting farces and songs in the interval under the distinguished patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, Captain Burlin, to Aden and Suz, on the 14th Instant:—
For Southampton.—Mr. J. Royle; Captain. C. E. Stock; Mr. Buckley; Mr. and Mrs. Pope, and two Children; Mrs. Macneil, and three Children.
For Malta.—Mrs. Faulkner and infant.
For Marseilles.—Mr. Jones, Stearns Hobert; Mr. R. Latham.

OUR Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Relief of the Sufferers by the Loss of the Ships *Wings of the Wind* and *Futtay Rozac*.
Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.
Brokers' Loan, Discount, and Banking Company, Limited.
Increase of Crime in the Town and Island of Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Plea for a Gold Currency.
Medical and Physical Society.
What Killed the Earl of Elgin?
Ball in aid of the Funds of the Scottish Orphanage.
Infant School at Poona.
Dhurrumsala, the Burial Place of the late Lord Elgin and Kincardine, K. C. B., &c.
THE FRONTIER WAR.
GOVERNMENT vs. ZAHOOR-OOL-HOSEIN.
MEMORIAL TO THE REV. DR. DUFF.
COTTON.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
Sir John Spencer Login.
Indian Sanitary Statistics.
The Kirwee Prize Money.
The Climate of the Stations in the Bombay Presidency.
Gold Currency Question.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
The Frontier War.
Lord Clyde's Indian Campaign.
Vernacular Press.
Mourning.
The Little War in the Frontier.
A Stranger's Home for Calcutta.
Valleys *vs.* Lakes.
The Andamanese Visitors to Calcutta.
Female Education in Bombay.
The Wants of Assam.
Sir Neville Chamberlain.
The Madras Papers.
A Proposal for Dr. Duff's Pupils.
Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhai and Caste Controversy.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Madras.
Oudh.
Ootacamund.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Also the Price Current published at this Office.

MORTUARY REPORT.—The official return for the week ending Wednesday, the 9th instant, shows the total number of deaths to be 305, being five less than the total of the preceding week. Cholera has slightly increased, while fever is on the decline. On the whole the public health is in a more satisfactory state.

The casualties are thus classified:—

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Fevers	1
Other diseases	3
Accident	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Fevers	0
Other diseases	1
Accident	0
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	31
Small-pox	2
Fevers	114
Measles	1
Other diseases	48
Accident & violence	3
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	6
Small-pox	1
Measles	0
Fevers	45
Other diseases	20
Accident	0
PARSEES:	
Cholera	2
Small-pox	0
Measles	0
Fevers	4
Other diseases	13
Accidents	0
JEWS:	
Cholera	0
Fevers	1
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	0
Small-pox	0
Fevers	2
Other diseases	2
NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Cholera	0
Small-pox	0
Fevers	0
Other diseases	2
UNKNOWN RACES:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	39	29	Nervous system	8	12
Small-pox	4	1	Respiratory system	21	23
Measles	1	1	Alimentary system	35	30
Fevers	173	140	Cachexy	14	17

GIRLS' SCHOOLS OF THE STUDENT'S LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—A distribution of prizes will take place at the Hon'ble Jagonnath Sankersett's house, Girgaum Road this day, at 4 P.M., precisely. His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, K.C B. presiding.

His Lordship the Metropolitan of India, with the Lord Bishop of Bombay, has kindly consented to be present.

The attendance of members is requested precisely at 3½ P.M.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd Nov. 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 22,316.		
Amount	Rs.	20,122 7 10
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	17,213 12 2
	Total Rs.	37,336 4 0

Corresponding Week last year, open 167½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,542.		
Amount	Rs.	10,193 1 11
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	12,030 0 10
	Total Rs.	22,223 2 9

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled yesterday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on view of the body of a fisherman named Luxuman Heera, aged about forty-three years. From the evidence of one Hajee Mahomed, a calassee, resident of Lower Colaba, it appeared that on the evening of the 30th ultimo, he was on the sands at back-bay, when he observed the deceased knocked down by a horse belonging to Mr. Beynan, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company. He heard the gentleman who was riding the horse, call out "pice pice" Mr. Beynan, was riding very fast, and after the deceased was knocked down Mr. Beynan turned his horse and came back. Witness and others took the deceased in a gharry to the Sanatarium at Colaba.

Police sepoy No. 106, Shaik Hassan Condajee stated that on the evening of the 30th ultimo, while he was doing duty on the sands at back-bay, he saw the deceased knocked down by a horse ridden by a gentleman present at the inquest, and who he understood was Mr. Beynan. The gentleman was riding fast, and he called out "pice pice" but the deceased did not seem to hear. After the fall Mr. Beynan returned and assisted the deceased into a buggy, when the policeman and others took him to the Sanatarium. Mr. Beynan accompanied the deceased to the Sanatarium. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Beynan, that on the evening of the 30th ultimo, he was taking exercise on horseback on the sands of back-bay. It was quite light. The horse he was riding was young, about five years old and was of a fiery temper. The horse ran over the deceased. Mr. Beynan did not see the deceased till he was close upon him. He then shouted out, but the deceased became confused. It was out of his power to stop the horse immediately. Mr Beynan turned as soon as he could pull the horse up, and did all he could for the man, had him supplied with water and took him to the Sanatarium at Colaba. Mr J. F. Xavier, Assistant Apothecary in the Colaba Sanatarium said that, on the evening of the 30th ultimo the deceased was brought there at about six o'clock. He was then quite insensible, and there were slight bruises on his body above the hip and on one ankle. He was detained there for the night and treated with stimulants, but he never rallied. The Apothecary was of opinion that the deceased was suffering from concussion of the brain, and that, that was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, Assistant Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Hospital recollected the deceased being admitted on the morning of the 1st instant. The deceased was in a state of insensibility and was exceedingly restless. From the post mortem examination made yesterday morning on the body of the deceased it was discovered that no injury to the brain or membrane, or any fracture or depression of the skull could be detected. Mr. Anderson was of opinion that the death was caused from the effect of concussion of the brain which might arise from a shock sustained by a fall.

VERDICT.—"Accidental death."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*10th December.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Thomas Edwards, Gunsmith, was placed at the bar, charged with drunk and disorderly behaviour on the Colaba Road, on Thursday the 10th instant.

From the evidence of Rago Baboo, Police Naique, No. 48, it appeared, that yesterday morning at about one o'clock, he saw the prisoner going along under the wall at Colaba, he went up to him and saluted him; whereupon the prisoner said "who are you to salute me," and asked the police naique to take him to the European Constable. The policeman did so, prisoner was drunk, and he then began to make a noise.

Cross examined by the Prisoner.—Prisoner did not strike or push the witness. He only asked him to take him to the Saheb's bungalow.

Mr. W. Dew, European Constable, stated that yesterday morning, at about one o'clock the prisoner was brought to his bungalow by the police naique. He was very drunk, and made use of very dreadful language.

The prisoner in defence urged that he was returning home peaceably, and he would solemnly declare that he was not drunk. He asked the policeman what right he had to stop him on a public thoroughfare, the policeman replied that he was instructed so to do by the Constable. The policemen, he (the prisoner) complained were in the habit of stopping people at night-time.

His Worsip observed that on the evidence before him the charge of being drunk was clearly proved against the prisioner, but he would however remark that neither the Constable nor the policeman had any right to stop the man while he was passing along the road, If the prisoner had any complaint to make against the police, he might go to the Commissioner of Police. Prisoner was fined in the sum of Rs. 3.

BUFFALO FIGHT.—Baloo Wittoo, and Ragoo Baloo were respectively placed at the bar, charged with allowing a buffalo-fight on the Esplanade, on Wednesday last.

It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday at about 4 P. M. the prisoners tapped the back of their buffaloes, and allowed them to fight. The prisoners stood looking on, and a great many people assembled there to see the fight. Prisoner never tried to prevent them from fighting. These buffaloes were purposely kept for it.

The Magistrate said, that it was a fortunate thing that no lives were lost in this fighting, otherwise a charge of manslaughter would have been preferred against the prisoners. The prisoners were strongly warned to be cautious in future, and were fined in the sum of Rupees 10 each.

11th December.

ASSAULT.—James Murphy, seaman of the British ship *Bates Family*, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Mr. Thomas White, Chief Officer of the said Ship. It appeared from the evidence of the Chief Officer that yesterday at 3-30 A.M. the prisoner without assigning any reason whatever struck him on the head with a belaying pin or iron bolt. The prisoner at the same time threatened him to take his life. The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence, but pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A bullock cart driver named Wittoojee Sutwajee, was placed at the bar, charged with driving a bullock cart along the esplanade road in a manner so rash and furious as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. On the charge being satisfactorily established against the prisoner. His Worship fined him two rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suit for further hearing and final disposal.

49 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Syed Purkar *vs.* Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay. (Part heard.)

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonatory's Office, December 11, 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.
FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.
Eighth Day, 11th Dec. 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.)

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock precisely. The trial adjourned from yesterday was resumed.

Elias Joseph being called said.—I know the prisoner No. 4. I was in his employ in his shop at Bhendy Bazaar. I have left his employ. I left about 15 months ago. I remember some people being arrested at the shop before. I left the shop belonged to Deen Mahomed, it was managed by Avon, it was part of my duty to shut

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

and open the shop. On the night of the arrest I closed it at 9 o'clock. Avon had left, he left about a quarter after 9. He returned at about 10 o'clock accompanied by the two prosecutors, when they came the shop door was shut, when the prosecutors entered they had not (as far as I could see) any implements of the kind now before the Court upon their persons, when they came in I lighted a light and gave them chandool to smoke. Avon was there. I went to sleep at 11 o'clock on the same floor, on the same planks upon which the prosecutors were sitting. I awoke about 2 o'clock, the prosecutors and Avon were still there smoking. I went to sleep again. At 3 o'clock I heard a noise which awoke me. I knew the time because a clock was in the shop, four or five sepoys were there searching the two prosecutors, the 2nd and 3rd prisoners were amongst the sepoys, the 2nd prisoner is either a naique or havildar. I saw Abdool Raman amongst the sepoys, they did not find anything upon the prisoners after the search was over. Abdool Raman said, "search below," the sepoy looked below the planks upon which prosecutors had been sitting and took out these implements before the Court. The prisoners were arrested in the shop in my presence, they had not to my knowledge, been out in the back yard during the night, if they had brought the implements with them which were found under the bench. I think I should have seen them.

By Mr. Anesty.—I was imprisoned on account of a fine of Rs. 10 from the 19th June to the 3rd July. I do not remember if it was for stealing a sheet. I had something the matter with my head. I was sane on the night of the prosecutors arrest. I never went by the name of Elias Yacoob. I did not see the implements until they were taken from under the planks, the iron instrument had not the wooden handle it has now. I did not give the prosecutors chandool. Avon gave it. I gave the light. I do not know who opened the door for the police. I was about to say Avon did it, as I thought only he would have done so. I being asleep.

By Mr. Barton.—I was once fined Rs. 2 by the Magistrate, which was paid by Abdool Ramon, this fine was for an assault. I was in Abdool Ramon's service at the time.

Damjee Kanjee, said.—I am a tobacco seller, and live in Bhendy Bazaar, I know the 1st and 4th prisoners. I do not know where their shop is. There is a chandool shop adjoining my house, but I do not know who is the proprietor. I have been living in the above place for upwards of three years. Between my shop and the chandool shop is a wooden partition, there are crevices in the partition through which I can see into the chandool shop. I know the prosecutors by sight. I saw them the night they were arrested, in the chandool shop. I had been out and returned after 12 o'clock. I heard some persons making a loud noise, and in consequence I looked through the crevices in the partition and I saw those two persons lying down smoking with a light burning between them. Avon was also there, he was sitting near and conversing with the prosecutors. I after smoking my biddee went to sleep early in the morning. I was awakened by a knocking. I opened the door of my shop, in the meantime the door of the chandool shop was opened and I saw three men going in they are at the bar, the three first prisoners. I shut my door, and looked through the crevices, and saw these men seize the two Chinamen, the 2nd and 3rd prisoners, they then commenced looking about on the ground and produced a bundle. No 1 shook the bundle on the bench, a bunch of keys came out. I saw also a knife on the bench. I did not observe anything to be found on the prosecutors when they were searched.

By Mr. Anstey.—I did not see Avon whilst the search was going on or during the arrest. I said before the Magistrate that I did not see the 3rd person, I saw in the shop with the prosecutors, there present in the Court, because I did not see him in the Court, there were only three prisoners then standing up, afterwards the fourth prisoner was put with them. I said I did not see him at the time of the arrest. I swear that until I received the summons. I did not know that prisoner No. 4 was concerned in this affair nor did I see him in Court when I was first examined. I never underwent imprisonment at any time, or passed by any other names.

Ajee, said.—I know the prosecutors. I heard of their being sent to goal. I saw them last on the night of the 21st July. I saw them at their house, they then went with me to my shop, they sat then for a short time, when Avon came to call them, they went away with him.

Hajee Moosa Suliman, said.—I deal in firewood and live near Memon Moollah. I know Abdool Ramon, have known him about 5 years. About 15 or 16 months ago, I received some money from Abdool Ramon at his shop in Bhendy Bazar, the sum was Rs. 49, he said to me two Chinamen are in our community, they throw a great many obtacles in my way, and I want to get them punished, we will see they are punished some way or other, after the money was paid two sepoys come there, and Abdool Ramon said to them the reason why I place this money with this man is, that when our business is done he will pay you, the sepoys asked me if when they had cone this man's business, I would pay them the money, the next day, Abdool Ramon came to me and said, our business is done, will you come with me to the police office. I went, and sat outside. About 2 o'clock these sepoy's came to me, and said, we have done the business give us the money. I said I would ask Abdool Ramon. I went into the police office and saw him, and all four of us went to another place, then Abdool Ramon said you may pay them. I then gave them each a note for Rs. 20, the prisoners at the bar Nos. 2 and 3 are the persons.

By Mr Anstey.—I went to the police office to see that the work had been done, when I paid the money, I did not know that the Chinamen had been convicted. I know this money was a bribe to the police for the purpose of destroying these two Chinamen. The case for the prosecution being closed.

Mr. Anstey applied for the instant discharge of Avon the 4th prisoner, he was charged for instituting a criminal prosecution, and no evidence had been adduced; not a particle; tending to convict him, at the hearing before the Magistrate he was called upon the side of the now prosecutors, all he said in evidence was, "I did not serve the prisoners with chandool on that night" there is no evidence of malicious prosecution, the only thing is, that being called on the side of the then complainant at Mazagon, his evidence tended towards or in favour of the prisoners. His Lordship thought that it should be left to the Jury, as from the evidence Avon appears to have been an accomplice, in enticing the prosecutors to the shop, and he was of opinion there was sufficient to admit him being included in the charge to the jury.

Mr. Anstey then addressed the jury, stigmatised the prosecution as disgraceful to a degree, and said that from the impatience and temper shown by the Counsel for the other side during the trial, he thought they were of same opinions as himself on that head. This was the first trial of its kind that had appeared in that Court, and he warned the jury not to open a door by their verdict, through which the liberty and character of every man who prosecuted another, might be assailed. The jury must judge according to evidence, not by observation or conjecture that in that Criminal Court there was no control over their deliberations, and the responsibility of a false conclusion would not rest upon his Lordship or upon the Counsel, but upon themselves who were left sole judges of the matter, had this been in England they would not have been detained upon such a case, but this miserable country of all that owned the Queen's authority was the only one where English law was not administered, he did not know the reason why, but he trusted to see the day when it would be introduced in spite of the Griffins who looked with admiration upon the sapient doings of the Calcutta Council. The learned gentleman then proceeded to comment upon the many discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses, between their statements before the Magistrate and before that Court.

The Advocate General rose to say that the learned Counsel on the other side had, in the opening of his speech, cast an aspersion upon him in saying there had been an undue exhibition of temper, he had conducted the case as he always had, and trusted, always should, and asked his Lordship and the jury to acquit him of the accusation coming as it did from one who was more notoriously impatient and unable to control his temper, than any member of the bar with whom he was acquainted.

His Lordship said there was no occasion to go any further into the subject, and hoped that it would satisfy the Advocate General to know that he, his Lordship thought him perfectly guiltess of the charge.

His Lordship in charging the jury admitted that (as regards this case) it was a proceeding not to be encouraged in this country when perjury was (he was sorry to say) so rife—and it would be for the jury to consider carefully the evidence which had been placed before them, he then proceeded to read and comment upon the evidence—and on his concluding the jury retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict of guilty against all four prisoners.

His Lordship in passing sentence said that after a patient hearing and an elaborate defence delivered in their behalf, the prisoners had by the jury been found guilty, a sentence in which he entirely concurred, they had committed a gross and horrible offence. The most severe penalty the law allowed was two years rigorous imprisonment, that penalty he should inflict, they each would suffer two years rigorous imprisonment in the common gaol.

The Court rose at half-past six P.M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

11th Dec. 4-14 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., six rupees and a half to seven discount.

Five per Cent., one rupee and half to two rupees premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., ten to ten rupees and a half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class credits, two shillings one penny and seven-eighths to two pence.

Freights to London, dead weight fifty to sixty shillings.

Jute, eighty to eighty-five shillings.

Seeds, eighty-two shillings and six pence to eighty-five.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds; forty inch Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, no quotations.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds impossible to quote.

Market, for Piece Goods, nothing doing.

Market for Twist,—nothing doing.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

The following list of casualties—otherwise Butcher's bill—in the Eusofzai Field Force may be considered authentic:—

		Killed. Officers	Killed. Men	Wounded. Officers	Wounded. Men	Total.
Oct. 22nd	*a.*	1	8	1	18	23
25th	*b.*	0	0	0	1	1
26th	*c.*	2	25	2	80	109
30th	*b.*	0	9	2	26	37
Nov. 6th	*d.*	3	41	2	33	79
13th	*d.*	1	50	1	107	159
18th	*e.*	4	39	1	70	114
19th	*e.*	1	2	1	3	7
20th	*d.*	2	25	4	99	130
		14	194	14	137	659

The signification of the *italic letters* thus:—

a. In front.
b. Keyes' Picket.
c. Eagle's nest.
d. Gregg's Picket.
e. Ferozepore Regiment's Picket.

The number of Europeans killed on the 20th alone was 19 and wounded 43. From that day up to the 26th there had been no fighting.

The names of the Officers killed and wounded are:—

KILLED.

Lieut. W. A. P. Gillies.
,, R. Clifford.
,, Richmond.
Major G. W. Harding, 2nd Seikhs.
Lieut. C. B. Murray, 71st Foot.
,, Dougal, 71st Foot.
Capt. J. P. Davidson, 6th P. I.
,, C. F. Smith, 71st Foot.
,, R. B. Aldridge, 71st Foot.
Lieut. T. S. G. Jones, 71st Foot.
,, H. H. Chapman, 101st Foot.
,, A. D. C. Inglis, 14th N. I.
,, W. F. Monsley, 14th N. I.

WOUNDED.

Major C. P. Keyes, 6th P. I.
Lieut. T. T. Oliphant, 6th P. I.
,, H. W. Pitcher, 6th P. I.
,, W. Battye, Guides.
Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain.
Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B. Guides.
,, Taylor.

—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 2.

We are in possession of another item from the husband of Dear Heloise, dated Umbeyla Pass, Saturday morning, 28th November:—

"Friday has passed *without* a fight!

The attack which the enemy promised on the Craig picket was not attempted. Major James is negotiating with the Chiefs of the Boneyrwal. General Sir Nevile Chamberlain's wound has obliged him to resign the command to Colonel Wylde of the Guides.

General Garvock from Peshawur is reported to be coming with reinforcements."

Letters of the 25th and 26th appear in another column.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 3.

November 25th, 1863.

DEAREST HELOISE.—"We are so far away from regular dawks, and smooth roads, that ere you have read my letters, we have well nigh forgotten the startling events therein detailed, and others indeed more unexpected have occurred:—neither are you without important events around your snug Indian home, for we were grieved to hear of Lord Elgin's death, grieved to hear you think so seriously of our position here; true we have lost men and officers in numbers far larger than were anticipated, that is to say, our total casualties up to date have been about seven hundred and twenty, including fifteen European officers killed, and thirteen wounded: notwithstanding we have maintained our position in face of every obstacle, and a countless enemy, who just for the present seems to have had enough of fighting; having left us in peace since Friday last when he took our Craig picket, but to lose it again: and now we have leisure from fighting to amend much that was needed to improve our position, and preserve it clean and healthy. Among the events of late, you will be glad to hear that though Colonel Wylde endeavoured to recover the bodies of the officers killed next day following their death, and though he found the enemy in so great strength that it was impossible to reach the spot without bringing on another affair; yet Major Keyes with two regiments, descended to the spot at daybreak on the 21st, drove the enemy from his position, and into the Chumla Valley, killing eleven, at the same time recovering *all* our dead—robbed of everything of course, but it was satisfactory to be able to give them Christian burial in Nowshera, to which place they were sent. The weather has undergone a change, the sky was overclouded, and it seemed yesterday as though the winter rains were about to set in; today again clear but warmer; the Revd. Mr. Cowie, Colonel Adye, Commanding Indian Artillery, and Major Roberts, of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, have arrived in camp. A somewhat significant occurrence; reports say, Sir Hugh himself will come, and though we wish to see Sir Neville carry us through it, yet many an "old hoss" would neigh at the sight of the Chief; though his dash might now and again cause us loss in this campaign, where so great caution is required; yet his determination and total disregard of political fetters, would move us onward, and accomplish the great end of Government, viz., that of bringing this most profitless war to an end; for it requires no prophet to foretell, that the longer it continues, the larger will be its proportions: I know not what wild fire means, in its ordinary acceptation, but it will serve to exemplify the manner in which these bold mountain tribes catch the spirit of fight; it is perfectly wonderful to think of the resistance offered us by a barbarous race from a little valley; a race, which without a standing army, artillery, or commissariat, drove back, or rather kept in check, a disciplined army with three batteries, and all its regiments commanded by Englishmen! but our system of fight places us at terrible disadvantage, amongst men who from their childhood have had training, which is calculated to make the finest Light Infantry in the world. Watch the buneyrwall in advance, or retreat, compare his movements with those of our men—sepoys hampered with belts, and buckles; bad in limb and worse in wind, the difference is that twixt the mountain goat, and gram fed sheep. Turn for example to one of the last affairs I detailed hurriedly to you in my last, and mark the disadvantage, dear Heloise, at which our troops fought: the men of "Brazier's Sikhs" had been twenty-four hours on duty in the 'lower picket,' a spot well-known to the enemy, who could approach it shielded by the huge rocks until within a dozen yards of its occupants; and from this small distance, hurl stones, or other missiles into the dense mass of our people within, who could on no account move out of the stone breastwork against orders, nor could they retaliate on a hidden enemy; all that was possible—was, the lighting of fires a few yards in advance of the breastwork; so as to discern the enemy, should he come too near, and by the uncertain flickering light down any one in particular who should venture immediately beneath the breastwork; fancy having to stand watching to be bruised with big rocks all night in a cold air, and yet be unable to take the smallest revenge on the hidden enemy all round: then comes morning;—the morning when all our troops evacuated the gorge just beneath, and the whole valley population of Buneyr, swarms down from Mount Goroo, through the Eagle, and Fir-tree pickets, where you have been but the previous day, and then the daring blue clad, crowd, half curious, half in bravado, climbs over the stockades, where the big guns belched forth their many-shotted cartridge but the previous day; walks about the old abandoned camp, stands on the very spot but yesterday honored by the General's tent! walks off with the only available loot—the bottle from which you took your pint of bitter ale the night before! all this a couple of hundred yards or so beneath the lower picket, occupied by your Moseley, some of Brasier's Sikhs, and the 5th Goorghas: then Hughes opens fire from his guns on the heights above, drives back the crowd, which distributes itself amongst the big rocks and jungle beneath the lower picket, some go *above*, and to the right, slightly in advance; so that they can fire straight down upon the Seikhs behind the breastwork, and did so the live long day, yet Moseley and his brother officer held out till nearly dusk, their men thickly falling, and ammunition exhaust ed; sometimes charging the enemy, as he attempted to rush into the beastwork, all this went on so much *beneath* the guns above, that they could not be depressed sufficiently to aid, and would if fired, have injured our own people, so close were the antagonists, at length the Sikhs were obliged to relinquish the lower picket, for the enemy had surrounded it, and got in their rear; so that Moseley and Inglis retired to the picket next above, (the centre picket) here they found Captain Smith, H. M.'s 71st Regiment and two Companies of Europeans, together with Major Ross; this picket was larger, higher, nearer camp, and consists of an angular breastwork with a spur running out at the point; from this the enemy to use a slang camp phrase, got a terrific *slating*, but still kept up a terrible fire; the Adjutant of the 101st came down bearing a message from the General, and his services were enlisted by Major Ross to calm the Europeans who became very unsteady. Captain Smith was shot in the groin and Chapman, 101st was shot while binding up his wound, poor Moseley was killed, and all that remained and were able, sped into camp above.

The enemy now must have at least 200 guns and rifles of ours, besides much ammunition taken in captured *moorches*; many revolvers and English swords too taken from officers. I intended to have given you a more detaild account, but the work here is unceasing; most of the wounded have been sent to the rear, but the General whose arm gives him much suffering, sticks to his post. Reinforcements are coming up and then it is supposed we move on into Chumla, while another column forming at Nyakilla goes up the Chinglai pass. The Hindootanees have bolted into the Black mountain, and it is supposed the Boneyrwall have had enough, the Swats still fight.

25th.—No more fighting. Friday will bring another attack."

November 26th, 1863.

DEAREST HELOISE.—"I was fairly stopped in the middle of what I intended should be a long letter, stopped by having to go on picket, out of my turn, while relating to you at how great a disadvantage we fight our opponents: I was just about to tell you at length, how that even in our chief picket (the Craig) on the day poor Davidson was killed, the enemy by a slight ruse, aided by rocks and jungle, came completely into the breastwork, before their immediate presence was recognised by our officers; the Bonairs planted their standards of many colours in line along the front of the Craig, at a distance of two hundred yards, and somewhat to the left front of the picket, which is a large piece of rocky ground surrounded by a breastwork of loose stone work, and divided in the centre by a big rock, about fourteen feet high, so that the men in the right half could not see or communicate with those in the left: in front of the Craig picket is a steep hill side all jungle covered, and it was down this hill side the Bonair men came streaming, and then planting their standard as I have described, so as to concentrate our fire upon them: they themselves cunningly crept amid the rocks and stones, and unseen dashed into the breastwork, pushing it down as they entered: a small body of 101st marksmen, thought discretion the better part of valour, and went home, while those brave sepoys with Davidson were killed, and the men of the Regiment of Ferozepore wore surprised to see the rock above their heads and *inside* the picket, crowned by the enemy; who showered stones and bullets on them, obliging their retreat; now dearest wife, you will wonder how it happens we are thus suddenly surprised; and how it is these panics arise; the explanation is most simple, our ground is every where cleared of trees, and obstacles, so as not to obstruct the artillery fire; therefore we are without that shelter so very effectual to our enemy's movements; secondly we adopt the system of stone breastworks, or sungas, overlooking masses of rock, or other suitable shelter for the enemy; and such is the fire concentrated on our position, from an almost unseen enemy, that it is absolutely impossible for any one, either native, or European, to keep his head above the level of the sungas; simply because it would be riddled with bullets, therefore too is it, we cannot even keep a decent look out, and our nimble opponents with a terrific yell, and a cry of High! ha! ha! ha! rush sword in hand, led perhaps by a few fanatics, into our defences. On the whole, the native troops have behaved surpassingly well, though the bravest and best of many a corps have been killed, Brownlow's Regiment, the 20th P. N. I., has been sadly thinned; and speaking of the natives generally—though patient, they begin to sicken from repeated losses; and having become so accustomed to these useless breast-works can only fight behind them; reinforcements are wanted, men hungry for the fray fight better than tired and disappointed soldiery.

It is curious, that since we moved off the range of hills which belong to Bonair, the Boneyrwall have no longer fought against us; though clever naturalists, have recognized a few bodies of that tribe amongst the slain on the opposite hill, at the Craig picket; and it is generally believed had Major James been here at the beginning, these people would not have fought us at all; they confess to having had sufficient, and our enemy now is composed of Swatees and Bijours: there was a truce on the 23rd, some Bonair Chiefs came into camp, and pretended willingness to treat; but it is said, wished to have one more try to take the key of our position,—the Craig picket: but this they will not do, so long as the General and a dozen men remain up here; of course if the enemy could hold that, we should have to take to our heels: a matter we have not contemplated yet. The General's orders to the 101st were sufficiently explicit, the corps was to perish rather than to relinquish it, the want of determination on the part of its second company last Friday, has caused Colonel Salisbury to wipe that section from the gallant corps; you will recollect now, when the picket was garrisoned on Friday last, by a hundred of the 101st, and of 100men of the 20th Regiment under Captain Rogers, they made a famous retreat, leaving the brave Delafosse, Saunderson, and Dr. Gill, endeavouring to encourage the men, in this praiseworthy service, the two latter fell, and were saved from the customary mutilation, by the splendid artillery practice made on the enemy when he gained the Craig; it was then Colonel Hope led the 71st, honoured by the presence of Sir Neville and his Staff and retook the little stronghold: the enemy are said to have lost two hundred and fifty killed on the occasion, and two hundred wounded, while our losses were done hundred and fourteen killed and wounded. Numbers of the enemy were found blown to pieces, and burnt by the shells, their remains are generally cinerated by our mehters, doubtless a kind of disposal after death, which would not be chosen voluntarily by Mussulmans. The Commander-in-Chief has telegraphed his thanks to the 71st Highlanders, for the splendid way in which they retook "the Craig" but the General's pets are the 101st, to them he has now entrusted the Craig; at least to two hundred and fifty of them; and I expect that at sunset this evening their courage will be sorely tried, but they will never give up that position again! The lower picket where the Ferozepore regiment suffered so severely on the 18th is now given up, and we have retired to our inner one instead, which is held by the 101st and 3rd Punjab Regiment, assisted by two guns. All future movements are kept most secret here in camp; I hope the General will be able to go on with us, but his arm is swollen, and said to be extremely painful, the doctors pronounce the bone not broken, but splintered; it affects his health, but he will not give in to it.

The 23rd Pioneer Muzbee regiment has arrived and the Sutherland Highlanders; two batteries and the 7th Royal Fusiliers, are expected up immediately. It is supposed another large Brigade will be formed to enter the Chinglai pass into the Chumla valley. The enemy's position below the village of Lalroo would then be encompassed—*i. e.* provided they only remained on it, which is improbable. I know not who commands the second force when ready, but imagine General Garvock. It may be over by the new year, but I doubt it. Swat and Bijour must be punished summarily and at once, but who shall pursue the miserable Hindoostanee band into the snowy sterlity, and fastnesses of the Black mountain.—*Id.*

NEWS LETTERS.

PESHAWUR, *30th November.*

WEATHER keen and bracing. The air is so clear and pellucid that the outline of Jumrood Fort can be distinctly traced from Cantonments with the naked eye. By the bye, many soldiers here have a sentimental longing to visit this interesting shrine of Terminus; and to be able to relate among other traveller's yarns that they have toed the boundary line of British supremacy, and obtained a peep into the legendary jaws of the Khyber. We see nothing to prevent arrangements being made to permit small parties at a time to hold a sort of pic nic there under proper superintendence, taking with them arms and equipments sufficient for their security, but not to such an extent as to excite misgivings among the frontier tribes. The idea which gives rise to the desire are highly commendable; and the exercise and change of air and scene would doubtless be salutary. Such an entertainment would be in all respects preferable to the narcotic atmosphere, fuddlement and oratorical bunkum of Alma, Christmas, or New-Year *spreads*. It is most gratifying to be able to announce, that within the last few days the general health of the troops has undergone an improvement almost magical. Hospital statistics present figures less than half the average a fortnight ago. The issue of firewood for barrack-rooms was commenced on the 26th, and the parade hours were simultaneously altered to the winter scale. The soldiers will thus have ample leisure for morning or evening walks; and as there are few stations in India where such a variety of country rambles can be got with so little trouble with regard to dress, it is to be hoped they will open their eyes to the benefits of habits of active exercise. Much inconvenience is experienced at present from a scarcity of copper money in the bazars. This annoyance is of periodical occurrence; and is no doubt in a considerable degree the effect of conspiracy on the part of the shopkeepers, with the view of extorting an unreasonable discount. In stations down country natives go round the barracks hawking change for rupees, from which occupation they must derive profit or they would not pursue it. If Quarter-masters and others, instead of abetting native cupidity by authorizing in their boards of orders, for regimental canteens and bazars, a deduction of two or more pice per rupee for change, would insist on shopkeepers furnishing change for all legal tenders free of discount, as is the invariable rule in England, the mouldy money bags of the bunyahs would be found quite adequate to set business a moving here as smoothly as elsewhere. At all events, if deductions for change were necessary, which we believe they are not, the soldiers are not the parties who should pay them. They are entitled, by the highest authority, repeated again and again, to receive the net amount of their daily pay per man, without any drawback of the sort. A prudent distribution of the troops in cantonments has been made, detachment of calvary in artillery lines, and *vice versa*, so as to place all points of the station in an efficient state of defence. Several departures and arrivals of artillery have occurred of late. The troops of this arm are not a little embarrassed by sudden orders of readiness for the march which frequently end in smoke. Major General Garvock left the station under the customary salute on the afternoon of the 26th, his destination being to assume command of the Sitana field force. Captain E. W. Cumming, of the highlanders, who commanded the Cherat depot last summer, has been appointed Commandant of Fort Attock. In the matter of public works, the new native cavalry lines on the south side present an important feature and fill up what was formerly an unsightly gap in the contour of the station. In various places the plough is at work, neither as an implement of culture nor as an emblem of desolation, but merely to level heights and hollows, and bury the volatile dust. The repairs to the Artillery Quarter Guard approach completion, no alteration being made on the original plan. This work should be pushed on, for the situation of the artillery and infantry guards in tents must be very uncomfortable and inconvenient. The gunsheds have become unserviceable, the roof having in many places given way. The enlargements, of the cavalry and infantry graveyard walls realize the parable of the unwise architect. The former was pulled down several months ago, but no substitutes has as yet sprung up, so that the monuments are exposed to serve as rubbing-posts for any cattle that may graze on the surrounding plain. On Saturday evening the appointed minute guns in memory of the deceased Viceroy, were fired from the ramparts of Fort Asper.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 21.

UMBEYLAH, *1st December.*

THE 22nd Punjab Infantry under Major Mayne leave this on the 5th instant for Mean Meer, the gallant Major and his Adjutant and Doctor are the only officers with the Regiment! The site for the Railway terminus has at length been fixed on, it is to be at the end of the Mall—on the left of the Great Trunk Road from Delhi; the Rail will run along the left of the road for over a mile, and within fifty yards of it, but the Terminus and workshops should not be so near the *European Hospital*, this should be borne in mind, there is quite space enough, between the Native Infantry Lines and the nullah, (some six hundred yards I should fancy), of open waste land, the terminus should not be allowed, within 3 or 400 yards of the European Hospital, 600 yards by 300, should be space enough, and this is to be had for nothing, being unoccupied waste ground, at the head of the *three* chief roads in the station.

Weather colder than at this time last year, the Thermometer has been as low as 38 degrees a little before day break.

It is to be hoped Sir Wm. Denison will not delay in Calcutta, but at once proceed to Lahore, and direct that troops be massed there, as proposed by Lord Elgin, whether to be called our army of Exercise, or of Reserve—matters not.

I wish some body would look after the Police here, a cart some three weeks ago knocked down a part of the parapet of the bridge leading into the Sudder bazaar, the broken mass still obstructs the way? I have more than once met a policeman near it, and asked him why it is not removed, and I of course received the usual reply '*kisut rah se behookm.*'"—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 5.

CAMP EUSUFZAIE FORCE, UMBEYLAH HILLS.

November 28th.—"It may be of some interest to mention that it is expected that dissent amongst the numerous tribes in our front will before long considerably reduce the enemy's forces. Major James is said to be aiding this dissension to a great extent, by sending letters to various chiefs, in such a way as to induce their brethren for the time being to believe they are in treaty with us. The plan is known to have partially succeeded already. The great jealousy existing among the chiefs and the suspicion they have of one another has all along been of great assistance to us.

Colonels Adie and Roberts, Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery and Deputy Quarter Master General, arrived yesterday, to take back a report of the real state of affairs to the Commander-in-Chief.

The failings of the present organization of the native Regiments have come prominently forward in the campaign, the strength at present allowed has sent most of the regiments into the field barely four hundred strong—more particularly has this been shown in the two Goorkha Regiments whose men on leave, and recruits have so far to go and come when away from the hills that these Regiments never really muster their supposed strength.

2.—The small number of European officers at present with native regiments imperatively demands an entirely new arrangement as regards native officers. So useless have they been found that a guard or picquet of twenty men, has to be commanded by a European officer which in a regiment where three or four only are available, necessitates a succession of duties which even under the sustaining excitement of active service has proved most trying.

Instead of useless and in many cases worn out men who look upon promotion to the grade of native officers as to that of eternal "aram, men of some education should be entertained direct as native officers, and promotion from the ranks be as rare as in a European Regiment. Grades of *pay* for Jamadars and for Subahdars with power given to the C. O. to reduce a grade *of pay* would be aple stimulant to their energy and good conduct. These two failings have been universally allowed for some time, but have never been so fully displayed as since the Regiments have been seen on active service.

Our next move is said to be to the village of Umbeylah (at the foot of the ridge we are now on,) after burning which and receiving the submission of the unfortunate Buneyrwals, against whom we so unjustly and uselessly made war. we proceed to Mulkar, the stronghold of the Hindustanees, who though doubtless easy to conquer in battle, have given us a lesson in diplomacy not soon to be forgotten."

BENGAL.

WE are informed that H. E. Braddon. Esq., has been appointed Sheriff for the year ensuing. —*Englishman, Dec.* 3.

THE ceremonial reception of Sir William Denison yesterday afternoon was, as a *spectacle*, a decided failure, and the less said of it the better. Under the present sad circumstances, it was, however, perhaps better that the reception was wanting in some of the *eclat* of former days, and Sir William is none the less assured of a welcome among us, especially as, however difficult his duty, his past career is the best guarantee that he will do his utmost to perform it.—*Id.*

Le Roi est mort; Vive le Roi! On Saturday afternoon the minute guns were booming out India's farewell to the Viceroy whom death had so prematurely removed, and this afternoon a royal salute, waiting Secretaries, and a double line of troops are prepared to welcome his temporary successor. During the last fifteen years these welcoming guns have been heard three times, and Sir William Denison will be honored by the fourth. May they be happy omens of a successful acting-viceroyalty.—*Id., Dec.* 1.

COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, has arrived at the Presidency from the camp of the late Viceroy, to meet Sir William Denison. As the business and correspondence part of the war now going on upon the north-west frontier was all conducted in the office of the Foreign Department, Colonel Durand will be able to put the *ad interim* Governor General *au fait* concerning the whole matter from beginning to end, or at least up to the present moment, which, we are sorry to say, does not appear to be very near to the end.

Several officers of the late Viceroy's personal staff have also left the camp for Calcutta, but the camp itself is kept standing,—pending a knowledge of the intended movements of Sir William Denison, and of his determining to go up to the North-west or remain at the Presidency.—*Id.*

ON 30th and 31st October a heavy fall of snow occurred, shutting up the passes of the mid-Himalaya, which the late Earl of Elgin had so recently visited. Mr. Elwes, C. E. was weather-bound at Koksur, and we regret to learn that about sixty Pabarries lost their lives in crossing from Kooloo to Lahoul. Very strong men only could face the storm. Mr Elwes returned with much difficulty, and found bodies of men, horses and sheep strewed along the pass. The storm extended to the pergunnah of Pangi, detaining for a time Messrs. Chalmers and Murray of the Forest Department, whilst the forces on the frontier experienced the same inclement weather. Snow rarely falls so as to obstruct communications till the end of November.—*Friend of India, Dec.* 3

MESSRS. WHIFFEN AND FOSTER have begun the work of reforming not the system, but the book keeping, of the Public Works Department. They are to be associated with Major Chesney, with two Officers representing the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and with Mr. Kellner. Book-keeping is doubtless very important, and that, all the public accounts of India should be kept as far as possible in the same way as similar accounts are in England is to be desired. To accomplish this is the object of the two clerks sent out from the Treasury and the War Office. But when the mechanical work is done, we trust Sir Charles Trevelyan will not rest satisfied until the system which transforms a first class civil or military engineer, into a mere book keeper is changed.—*Id.*

THE Earl of Elgin died between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning Friday 20th November, fifteen days after he had been assured that recovery was impossible. A post mortem examination revealed the existence of the heart and kidney disease which had been diagnosed by the medical attendants. On the following morning, when the telegram had conveyed to all India the sad intelligence, the interment took place. The funeral was strictly private so that, as in the case of Countess Canning, but a small company followed the late Viceroy's remains to the grave. The Rev. J. R. Baldwin read the service. In the afternoon, the Countess of Elgin visited the spot, which she herself had selected, under the shade of a Himalayan Oak, looking down on the Kangra valley. The Mausoleum, the design of which the deceased peer approved of before his death, is to be of Dhurmsala stone, in the form of an obelisk twenty-seven feet high surmounted by a white marble cross. Some beautiful photographs of the spot have been taken by Captain C. D. Lyon. On Sunday, the 22nd November, the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt preached in St James Church, in the civil station of Lahore, to a large congregation from Hebrews XIII. 14 with special reference to Lord Elgin's sudden death. "For we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come."—*Id.*

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE PER MAIL OF 18TH NOV.

(*Times, Nov. 18th, 2nd Edition.*)

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, NOV. 6, 5 P.M.

The Confederates hold the line of the Rappahannock from Sulphur Springs to Falmouth.

Reconnoitring parties under General Kilpatrick continue to have occasional skirmishes with similar detachments from General Lee's army, but no engagement of consequence has occurred since the battle at Baton station.

Guerillas still infest the country along the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and pick up detached squads of soldiers, waggons, &c.

It is estimated that General Imboden has in that locality and in that way captured, during the past year, not less than 1,200 Federal troops and great quantities of baggage and stores.

General Thomas officially reports an engagement between a regiment of Michigan infantry and 400 guerillas at Lawrenceburg, in Tennessee, on the 4th inst., in which the latter were defeated. The Confederate losses were eight men killed, seven wounded, and 24 captured. The Federals had three men wounded, and eight horses killed.

General Thomas also reports the capture of a forage train belonging to General Bragg's army, together with the guard in the Lookout Valley.

Despatches from Cairo state that the Confederates made another attack upon Colliersville, Tennessee, on the 3d, and were again unsuccessful. The Confederate General Geary and 13 officers of his Staff are said to have been captured during the fight.

General Loring, with 8,000 Confederates, is at Canton, Missisippi, in the rear of Vicksburg, defending the Southern railways.

It is reported, *via* Cincinnati, that General Marmaduke attacked the Federals at Pine Bluff in Arkansas, on the 28th ult., and was repulsed with considerable loss. This news, however, needs confirmation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gold, 148. Exchange, 162.

United States' Sixes, registered, 1881, 108¼; Treasury 7-30 Notes, 107; New York Central Railway, 137½; Erie, 108¼; Illinois Centrals, 123¼.

Cotton, 84½c. Breadstuffs active, and improved in price. Provisions improved. Sugars, 12c. to 14c. Coffee quiet, and unchanged.

NOV. 7, 5 P.M.

The steamer Salvor, from Charleston on the 4th, arrived at Philadelphia, reports Sumter in possession of the Federals, and a heavy bombardment of other Confederate forts progressing. This news is not considered entirely trustworthy.

Gold, 146.

(PER THE ETNA, *via* ROCHE'S POINT, NOV. 18, 1 50 A.M.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 11 A.M.

Despatches from Chattanooga of the 6th report all quiet, with the exception of a desultory fire maintained by one of the Confederate guns upon Lookout Mountain, which was productive of no damage. The disappearance of a portion of the Confederate camps in front of the Federal right gave rise to much speculation in the army, but no trustworthy explanation of its cause or object had been received.

The recent attack upon Colliersville, in Tennessee, by the Confederates was made on the 5th, and not the 3d inst., as reported. After fighting for three hours the Confederates retired, leaving 20 killed and four wounded men upon the field. The Confederate officers actually captured were Brigadier-General Geary, one captain, three lieutenants, and one surgeon. The Federal Colonel Hatch, with 3 regiments of cavalry, followed the Confederates to Coldwater, where he was skirmishing with them at last accounts.

The Provost-Marshals have experienced serious difficulty in securing the conscripts drawn in the coal districts in Pennsylvania. At Mauch Chunk and Janesville the colliers have formed themselves into organized bodies obtained arms, and are daily drilled for the purpose of resisting any attempt to force them into the army.

At Mauch Chunk on the night of the 5th inst. a Mr. Smith, a coaldear, was dragged from his house and murdered by a gang of colliers, out of revenge for having given information to the Provost Marshal which led to the arrest of some of the conscripts. Other murders have been committed at the same place and at Janesville during the past few weeks. The rioters are mostly Irish.

Washington rumours assign General Foster to the command at Baltimore, which General Schenck will vacate in December, in order to resume his seat in Congress.

A contest arose between the civil and military authorities in Maryland on the occurrence of the late elections. General Schenck ordered the arrest of all suspected disloyalists who should appear at the polls. Governor Bradford protested on behalf of the States and freedom of election, and appealed to Washington. The President modified General Schenck's order, but said it was right on principle.

Secretary Seward made a speech to the people of Auburn, in New York, on the evening before the election. He said the war was inaugurated to make Mr. Lincoln the President *de facto*, as he was *dejure*, of all the States, and that until that object was accomplished there could be no terms of peace discussed.

A great ball in honour of the officers of the Russian fleet was gived at the Academy of Music on Thursday night. Some accounts estimate the number of persons present at upwards of 4,000.

Gold, 147.

The Etna takes out $141,000 in specie.

Via CAPE RACE AND ROCHE'S POINT, NOV. 18, 1 50 A.M.)

NEW YORK, NOV. 9.

On Saturday General Meade's army advanced to the Rappahannock and attacked the Confederate outposts at Rappahannock Station, Kelly's Ford. After a short but desperate conflict the Confederates, being overwhelmingly outnumbered, were driven across the river, leaving in the hands of the Federals 1,800 prisoners and several cannon.

The Federals admit a loss of upwards of 800 killed and wounded.

The Federals crossed the river on Sunday.

The Confederates fell back towards Culpepper.

The last Federal advices and Confederate telegram to the 5th from Charleston contradict the reported capture of Sumter, and state the bombardment of that fort still continued furiously. No casualties were reported.

President Davis had visited Charleston and inspected the defences.

Despatches from General Grant were received at Washington to-day, announcing that the Confederates had attacked two of Burnside's advanced Positions and captured portions of two Federal regiments. No details are given.

Gold, 46. Cotton, 86½c.

NEW YORK, NOV. 6, EVENING.

Considerable uneasiness is excited concerning the situation at Chattanooga. The shelling of Hooker's position from Lookout Mountain leads to the belief that the Confederates still occupied that point, and that the danger to Thomas' army is not past.

The Confederates have been repulsed at Colliersville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Confederate General Geary and his staff were captured.

Lee's force is said to be diminished to 30,000 men. The Federal Goverment is reported to be urging Meade to move forward.

The Confederates have been repulsed in an attack upon Pine's Bluff, Arkansas.

General Price has retreated beyond the Red River.

Three out of five of the Administration candidates were elected in Baltimore. The majority of the inhabitants refrained from voting.

The Governor of Mayland has protested against military interference with the elections, and has ordered the Judges to report to the State Attorney the presence of the military at the polls. The State would support the Judges in doing their duty.

The Democrats have carried the New Jersey elections. The Republican majority in New York State was estimated at 30,000.

The currency question is attracting much attention in the South.

The Richmond papers complain of the scarcity of food. The prisoners arriving from Richmond were starving.

Mr. Seward has made a speech asserting that there could be no peace until Mr. Lincoln was President of the whole United States. He anticipated the early submission of the insurgents, "when there would be peace, and the angels in Heaven might tune their harps to the symphony of such a peace." There was no State that had not been made stronger, and no citizen that had not been made richer by the war.

Money tight. Gold, 48 per cent. premium.

NOV. 7, MORNING.

The *New York World* asserts that General Meade has abandoned the Warrenton rout to Richmond, and is moving to occupy a new base, in order to go into winter quarters where he will be less annoyed by guerillas.

Advices from Chattanooga to the 6th inst. state that General Longstreet was still firing from Lookout Mountain on general Hooker's position, without, however, inflicting much damage. Daily communications had been opened with Bridgeport, and supplies were rapidly reaching the Federals.

General Bragg's army is reported to have been weakened for some purpose not yet developed.

Prisoners report that 14 Confederate brigates, under Cheetham and Forrest, were at various points beyond the Tennessee River.

The *Philadelphia Engineer* contains a doubtful rumour that the Confederates are evacuating Richmond, and that President Davis has left permanently for the South.

Serious rioting has taken place in a Pennsylvania colliery.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO FATHER POINT.)

NEW YORK, NOV. 7, EVENING.

The steamer Salvor has arrived at Philadelphia, from Charleston on the 4th Inst. She reports the capture of Fort Sumter by the Federals, and its occupation by the 146th Pennsylvanian Regiment.

As so much false news has on many occasions been received from Pennsylvania, the public hesitate to credit this report, and await confirmation of the news.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Money tight. Gold, 48 per cent. premium. Exchange on London, 162.

Stocks steady. New York Centrals, 138; Illinois, 122½; Erie, 108¾.

Cotton—middling upland, 85c. Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn advancing. Provisions quiet. Coffee and sugar very firm. Molasses, good inquiry. Petroleum improving—crude, 30; refined, 45.

NAPLES.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

We have received the following telegram from our Naples correspondent:—

"NAPLES, Nov. 17.

"The King left this morning by sea, after having first passed in review the National Guard and the fleet.

"The reception was most brilliant.

"Everything went off in the most satisfactory manner."

NAPLES, Nov. 17.

An amnesty has been issued to political criminals, including Count Christen and Mr. Bishop. Offences against the press laws, evasion of the conscription, breaches of the forest laws, and infringement by National Guards of their military dutes are also pardoned.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day the commitee charged with the verification of the powers moved to annul M. Pelletan's election.

M. Pelletan maintained his right to a fresh election, the scrutiny to take place within a fortnight.

The Government Commissioner, M. Boinvilliers, replied that the electors would be convoked after a very short delay.

M. Pelletan's election was annulled by the Chamber

The election of M. Bourcier, of Villiers, Department of Vosges, was cancelled upon the same grounds.

The election of MM. Chambrun, Department Lozere, and Kerveguen, Department Var, were declared valid.

A letter was read from M. Favre, announcing his intention to sit for the Department of the Rhone, out of the various places for which he had been chosen.

3 30 P. M.

The Bourse has been flat.

Rentes closed at 67f. 10c., or 5c. lower than yesterday.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

LISBON Nov. 17.

The Emperor Napoleon's invitation to the King of Portugal to take part in the Paris Congress was considered in Cabinet Council yesterday evening. It is understood the invitation has been conditionally accepted.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.

A courier arrived here yesterday with despatches from Prince Metternich, from which it appears that the intention of Austria and England to make their participation in the Congress dependent on the reply of France to certain preliminary questions would not meet with a favourable reception at the Tuileries.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day the Galician Deputy, Herr Ditb, demanded of the Police Minister that the excessive severity of the police in Galicia should be abated and the laws of personal liberty be respected.

The Minister replied that the measures adopted by the authorities were in accordance with the law, and only directed against the revolutionary party, who wished to sever Galicia from the Austrian empire.

Deputy Zybelkiewicz gave a harrowing description of the acts of violence which have taken place in Galicia.

The Police Minister replied that he would oppose to Deputy Zybelkiewicz's picture of Galician circumstances another, founded upon documentary evidence. When a secret Government existed in the country, when revolutionary authorities ordered billeting and levying of taxes in Cracow, and declared certain persons suspicious; when foreigners streamed in from all sides, the Government must watch. Domiciliary visits by night were unavoidable. The Government would indefatigably maintain the authority of the law, and protect peaceable inhabitants from deeds of violence.

THE PROPOSED SWEDISH LOAN.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

Advices received here from Stockholm state that the Committee upon the National Debt has resolved to postpone contracting a new loan until further proposals are received, more particularly from abroad.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17.

The whole Municipality of Copenhagen presented an address to the King to-day, expressing grief at the death of the late King, and congratulating the present King on his accession to the throne. In this address the Municipality expresses the hope that His Majesty will follow the course pursued by his predecessor, and says:—

"The present danger can only be met by harmony between the King and the people.

"The Municipality begs the King to complete the Act interrupted by the death of the late King, and to sign the constitution which was voted by the Council of the Empire. The liberty and independence of Denmark can only be insured by this course.

The King is also solicited to make choice of advisers who, like the present tried Ministers, the advisers of the late King, possess the confidence of the people."

The reply of the King was gracious. His Majesty requested time to consider, "and, as a constitutional King, his resolution must be strongly influenced by the views of the Council of State and public opinion."

On the reply of the King being known, the people shouted long live the Muncipality, the Constitution, and the Ministry!"

ITALY.

TURIN, Nov. 17.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day was but thinly attended.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Commerce, and Public Instruction were present.

Signori Laforte and Micelli gave notice of their intention to question the Government concerning foreign politics, and Signor Ondes that he should put a question upon some occurrences having reference to the internal politics of the country.

The Chamber was then adjourned for a short interval. On the return of the Ministers, the President of th Council announced that a vacancy was caused in th College of Messina by the death of Signor Zafarina and expressed his regret at that event.

The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia has arrived at Turin.

MESSINA, Nov. 16.

A severe hurricane swept over the island this morning, occasioning great devastation. Several lives were lost, and numbers of ships were sunk in the roads and harbour.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, Nov. 17.

The Roman Railway Company has accepted the conditions of a concession to construct a railway from Civita Vecchia to Tuscany; the line to be completed within two years and a half.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The statement published by a London paper, that Baron de Budberg had stated to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, as Prince Gortschakoff's reply, that Russia would participate in the Congress, but not until after the pacification of Poland, is entirely unfounded.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Nov. 17.

Senhor Antonio Jose de Avila has been appointed the delegate to be present on the part of the King of Portugal at the Paris Congress.

A friendly compromise between the Government and Mr. Lindsay is expected.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, dated the 6th November, says:—

"The festivities for the reception of the King have lasted for three days without the slightest disturbance of public order; no guns were fired off in the interior of the city. In a moral point of view this is certainly a great victory which the people have achieved over themselves, and upon which they must be congratulated. On the evening after the festivities His Majesty visited various parts of the town in an open carriage and on foot, accompanied only by his two officers in attendance, and was loudly cheered wherever he appeared.

"The ceremony of taking the Royal oath took place within 24 hours after the Sovereign's arrival. On Saturday, precisely at noon, a salvo of 21 guns announced the arrival of the King at the National Assembly. The President of that Assembly, at the head of a deputation of 20 representatives, received His Majesty at the great gate outside the enclosure, and conducted him into the Hall of Assembly.

"Having taken his place on the *estrade* of the President, made use of for the occasion, and having on his left the President Moraitinis, the King bowed to the representatives and requested them to be seated, he himself remaining standing and uncovered, a position which he maintained throughout the whole sitting. After short allocutions from the Metropolitan Bishop and from the President of the Assembly, one of the secretaries of the bureau handed the text of the oath to His Majesty, who advanced to the table in front of him, placed his right hand upon the Gospel, and in a sonorous voice took the oath in Greek as follows:—

"'In the name of the consubstantial and indivisible Trinity I swear to protect the dominant religion of the Greeks, to maintain and to defend the independence, the autonomy, and the integrity of the Greek State, and to observe its laws.'

"A salvo of 101 guns announced to the people that the solemn engagement had been contracted by the King of the Hollenes, and was the signal for a regular outburst of enthusiasm, in the midst of which the King returned to his Palace. On this occasion, as when he landed, the King wore the uniform of a Greek Admiral and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Saviour.

"On the Monday following the King, in the uniform of a General of Infantry, accompanied by the Minister of War, Major-General Hahn, and a superior officer from each branch of the service, proceeded to the Polygon, where he passed in review the University phalanx, the National Guard and garrison of Athens. The immense affluence of spectators and the total absence of all police or gendarmerie to keep order naturally spoilt the *ensemble* of the spectacle in some degree, causing some confusion and impeding the manœuvring of the troops.

"In an order of the day the King has expressed his satisfaction to the different troops, the following passage in which has given great satisfaction:—

"'The King wishes to inform all superior and subaltern officers that it is his firm resolution to maintain order and discipline in all the corps, and that he counts upon the sincere, constant, and enlightened support of the officers to attain that end.'

"Various measures already indicate the modesty of character and simplicity of habits of King George I. Thus he has ordered sumptuous dais which had been erected for him in the Cathedral to be removed, saying to the Minister of Public Worship that 'In the temple of the Lord all men were equal and a simple stall would suffice for him in future.'

"His Majesty has not brought a private chaplain with him. On Sunday he proceeded to church on foot, and listened to Divine Service in deep devotion. His Majesty makes numerous excursions on foot and horseback; sometimes in a small phaeton, which he drives himself generally, only accompanied by two officers on duty."

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—NEW PHASE OF THE CONFLICT.

(*Express, Nov.* 18.)

The death of the King of Denmark suggests to the Nord the following remarks on the probable effect of that event on the Holstein question;

The conflict between Denmark and Germany has just entered a most critical phase; an extreme state of excitement exists on both sides, and the recent discussion of the Rigard of Copenhagen upon the common constitution of Jutland and Schleswig had provided them with new aliment. The incorporation of Schleswig, the consequence of that common constitution, meets with an energetical opposition in certain parts of that duchy, as well as in the German states. Is it not to be feared that in presence of this state of things the duchies may renew their attempt of 1848, and try, as at the death of Charles VIII., to free themselves completely from the Dnaish yoke, in order to form an independent state of Schleswig-Holstein? Let us add that the Germanic Confederation has not yet adhered to the order of succession established by the treaty of London of 1863, and that in almost the whole of Germany public opinion was only waiting the opportunity furnished by the death of Frederick VII. to declare openly in favour of the pretensions of Schleswig-Holstein, to re-establish the former state bearing that name. Will the German governments be able to resist sufficiently the current of public opinion, so as to refuse all support to the possible pretension of the duchies, and even to combat them, in case of need, as they did in 1848? As may be seen, the affairs of the duchies of the Elbe are menaced with serious complications which would be incontestably subjects of intervention, and which render opportune the prompt assembling of a congress, which alone can give a pacific solution to the conflict.

The *Times*, commenting upon the proceeding of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, says:

The present King of Denmark is in the line of succession to the duchies. There is no violation of their rights. It is Denmark proper that has submitted to a change in its own order of succession, and if anybody had a right to complain it would be the partisans of the female decendants of the royal house. Nor can it be admitted that the federal government, or any sovereign of the federation, has a right to attack any state merely for changing the person of its ruler, so long as new ruler fulfils his federal obligations. If King Christian, as Duke of Holstein, pays his quota yearly, and sends his 3,900 men to the defence of Germany when attacked, that is all that the Diet has a right to demand. Europe can never allow that the German sovereigns should be able to constitute themselves judges of each other's legitimacy and use force to overthrow all whom they do not approve. This would be establishing in Northern Europe the reign of violence which brought ruin upon the Austrian rule of Italy. King Christian has been made King of Denmark and Duke of Schleswig and Holstein by one of the most solemn instruments ever framed; the five great powers have sanctioned the principle that the duchies should remain united to Denmark, two of these powers being the leading monarchies of Germany. Surely this title is as valid as that by which any crown in Europe is worn. It would be the extreme of weakness and folly for the states of Europe which are parties to this treaty to yield in any way to assumptions so bold and so unfounded as those likely to be advanced by the German Diet.

THE DEBATS AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The *Journal des Debats* of to-day notices with delicate irony the rebuke and warning which it has just received from Court de Morny. It says:

We shall be reserved respecting the incident of which the *Journal des Debats* was the occasion at the commencement of Monday's sitting of the Legislative Corps. Long-tried and avowed partisans of the rights of assemblies, and more inclined, as is known, to extend their prerogatives than to restrain them, we shall be little suspected of seeking frivolously to diminish the consideration which ought to surround them in the country; and although the source of the necessary consideration for assemblies may be especially in themselves, we never disputed the right which is attributed to them of defending themselves against external attacks which exceed the limit of independent criticism. We regret that we have seemed to pass beyond that limit, when we were under the impression that we had only repeated an opinion expressed more than once by the members of the minority. At all events we believe we are as little open as any one to the suspicion of desiring to injure the liberty of parliamentary deliberations. Our legislative assemblies have lost a certain part of their old prerogative in relation to the central power, but they appear to have preserved the whole of their prerogatives with regard to the public. We state the fact without complaining of it. There is in fact a certain kind of attack by means of the press or by word of mouth which assemblies cannot long endure without damage to the country and to the mission which is confided to them. It would be easy for us to give examples which cannot have escaped all memories. Let it suffice to say that while maintaining our right of criticism towards deliberative assemblies, we understand it otherwise, and that such examples will never serve either as model or an excuse.

CO-OPERATION AMONG WORKMEN.

(*Manchester Guardian, Oct.* 26)

IF any person desires to study this branch of social science he had better listen to what co-operators say of themselves, rather than to what is said of them by their admirers and would-be patrons. The journal called the *Co-operator* supplies from month to month those statistics which the Registrar will henceforward publish annually in a collected form. And besides the results which are attained, this journal exhibits what is at least equally interesting—viz. the spirit in which the work is set about. Almost the only adverse criticism which the journal suggests is that, perhaps, co-operators do protest too much. They assure us rather too often that they are acting on the highest motives, and one cannot help reflecting that among Englishmen it is more usual to feel such motives than to talk about them. . . . To resist daily temptation to spend a few pence in beer

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

and tobacco, is for poor human nature a difficult, although it can scarcely be called an heroic effort. But having saved £1, and become a shareholders, it would be difficult even for an enthusiastic co-operator to assert that there is much room left for the exercise of that self-sacrifice which is supposed to bring a blessing. If the member does not spend his money, he has the pleasure of saving and investing it; and if the does spend it, he or his family consume the proceeds, while he increases the profits of a business in which he is himself interested. Co-operation is a great invention for the economical employment of a workman's wages; but less obviously, perhaps, a machinery for the constant improvement of his moral nature. There is at any rate some danger in the habitual use of that sort of figurative language in which 5 or 10 per cent. interest upon savings is called a blessing upon self-sacrifice. "Our objects," says another of these reports, "are noble and good: our end and aim meet with the approval of the intelligent, the virtuous, and good of all classes in our country. Therefore, we have every inducement to cheer us on in our godlike work." The report goes on to show that among the inducements to persevere in this "godlike work of keeping a grocery and drapery store was that very substantial one of a dividend of 2s. in the pound for the past quarter. "Too many," says another writer, "look only to the dividends," instead of looking to the moral influences of co-operation. It may be admitted that naked selfishness is a bad thing; but a worse thing is selfishness which arrays itself in the garments of philanthropy.

But, setting aside these slight blemishes in the manner of conducting the co-operative movement, it must be owned that the results attained by it are satisfactory, and under the circumstances of time astonishing. The number of co-operative societies registered up to the beginning of last August was 521. The number of societies registered up to the end of 1862 and from which the Registrar obtained the returns which he has published, was 332. Of these societies 98 belonged to Lancashire and 64 to Yorkshire, in which counties co-operation took root earliest and has flourished most luxuriantly. The total number of members of these 332 societies was 90,458, holding property to the value of £584,766, and forming what the *Co-operator*, in its peculiar language, calls "a noble army," of which at least half consists, as it hopes, of self-denying, intelligent and earnest men. The return presented to Parliament does not attempt to discriminate between self-denying and other shareholders, but it does draw a valuable practical distinction between societies which do not either give or take credit and those which do. The return shows that a considerable proportion of the useful trades of the country have been taken in hand by co-operative societies. The indignation of the *Co-operator* is excited by discovering in the return the name of a solitary store that retails beer, this being, as it says, a trade which is not only useless but injurious. The number of members admitted to these 332 societies during 1862 was 24,308, and 11,529 withdrawn. The number of shares held (usually of £1 each) was 351,613. The amount received for shares during the year was £111,347; and the amount withdrawn was £172,561. This excess of withdrawals was owing to want of work, and, as might be expected, it was felt heaviest in Lancashire. The amount paid for goods by these societies during the year was £2,067,867, and the amount received was £2,331,650. The profit realized was £165,770. The prosperity which attended those societies during the trying year 1862 appears by the reports which are published in the *Co-operator* to be still to a great extent enjoyed by them. Speaking generally, there has been progress, but not so much as there would have been under more favourable circumstances. It is possible that the difficulties of the last two years may have had a salutary affect in checking a co-operative development which might otherwise have been carried beyond the bounds of prudence. It is not, indeed, easy to point out how a co-operative store which neither gives nor takes credit can possibly be otherwise than prosperous. But there are other co-operative eneterprises affording more scope for varieties of management; and friendly observers cannot help apprehending that an experiment conducted on the extremely high principles of the *Co-operator* might fail to pay. It may be suspected, however, that the acts of many of these managers of societies are wiser than their words. There can be no objection to their professing to regenerate mankind and to redress social wrongs, so long as they neither buy nor sell goods on credit, and are careful to set apart and adequate proportion of their profits to cover the depreciation of their fixed stock. Co-operation, rightly managed, will secure the independence of the working classes, and will improve their habits and character with their circumstances. But to attain these objects, co-operators should remember a very old lesson—that those who would reach the gate of honour must first pass through the gates of virtue and humility.

MR. LAIRD, M.P., ON SHIP-BUILDING, THE "ALABAMA," AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

(*Times, Oct. 27.*)

MR. LAIRD has delivered to a sympathizing audience at Birkenhead, a speech which will be read with much interest in all parts of the kingdom. For the present, we leave the public to draw their own conclusions from the remarks which Mr. Laird was pleased to make respecting the construction and despatch of the famous *Alabama*. It will not be a difficult task, but there are certain topics discussed in this address to the Birdkenhead Volunteers which demand immediate attention. Mr. Laird understands ship building exceedingly well, and he can hardly be without some knowledge of gunnery. So qualified to speak, he tells us that, though we have spent upwards of £30,000,000 on the navy in the last three years, we should enter upon a maritime war under the greatest disadvantages, and that an outlay of £2,500,000 on a particular species of ordnance has also failed to bring us value for our money.

As regards the ordnance question, we believe that one half of what is said is true, and the other half untrue or unproved. The object of recent inventions has been to obtain long-range guns carrying very heavy shot. Our own Government has endeavoured to accomplish this result by the development of Sir William Armstrong's original field-piece into a battering gun of twenty times the power. Those efforts have so far failed that we have not obtained any 200 or 300-pounder guns fit to stand active service. We have guns that will throw shot of more than 100 lb. weight upwards of two miles, but they are liable to burst, and are in other respects but indifferently calculated for use. This is the part of the story that is true. Whatever Sir William Armstrong may do by-and-by, he has not yet produced a 300-pounder which can be handled with as much confidence and security as a gun of the old model, nor have any of his specimens shown greater powers of penetration within a limited range than the old 68-pounder of our naval service. It is, therefore, correct to say, as is constantly said, that whereas we have lavished a great deal of money in attempting to improve upon ordnance of the old pattern, that ordnance is still the best that we possess. The statement only applies to a 200 yards' range but with that limitaion it is true.

When, however, it is urged or implied that other countries, by resorting to other methods and embracing other designs, have been more successful, the assertion is without proof. We have certainly no complete or sufficient evidence on the point; but, as far as we can learn, the manufacture of the desired ordnance has not been accomplished anywhere. America, Mr. Laird observed, "has guns of very great power and very great size." We hardly know what to say about their "very great power," for the Confederates, who have some immense guns in use, seem unable to deal with the Federal Monitors, which, if our experiments have not deceived us, Sir W. Armstrong would knock to pieces in an hour.

Mr. Laird's remarks on our ironclad fleet do but express still further the perplexities of our position. He tells us that if these large guns should be successfully manufactured and if we determine on arming our ships with them, we must necessarily come to cupola ships only, because such artillery cannot be carried on a broadside. We think this is rather begging the question; but admitting the proposition for argument's sake, and assuming that we can get good 300-pounders, it still remains to be shown how cupola ships will answer at sea. Mr. Laird does not venture to speak of the American Monitors as fit for anything beyond "coast defence," whereas our cruisers must be fit for a great deal more. It comes, therefore, to this that we have first to design a 300-pounder gun, and then to design a vessel which will carry it, such a vessel never having yet been seen. But Mr. Laird was quite right in his conclusion that, with such conditions before us, not an hour should have been lost in making trial of the system proposed. Captain Coles and Mr. Reed have each prepared designs for vessels to carry the new artillery, and both projectors are sanguine of success; but, whereas, according to Mr. Laird, these experimental vessels ought to be ready for sea at this moment, we shall have to wait six months longer before we get them afloat. In the meantime too, and while this momentous problem is left unsolved, we have been spending millions on vessels which will be condemned as obsolete if either Mr. Reed or Captain Coles can establish his case.

Mr. Laird, than whom no better authority on such a point can be desired, next proceeded to throw light on the unfathomable question of dockyard extravagance. For this purpose he took a very practical illustration. "Suppose," said he, "that we on the Mersey had to take cargoes out of ship into flats, take them ashore, take goods on board again from the shore, and carry them on board the ship in flats, and that every single piece of work on board the ship in the river would have to be done by workmen going from the shore, doing the work in the river, and coming back on shore—why need I tell any commercial man who knows anything of the trade of Liverpool that with such a system as this, Liverpool would never have gone on at all?" This was plain, but it was only half the case. To make the parallel complete, Mr. Laird should have supposed that whereas the Liverpool people really had a certain amount of room in the Mersey available for more convenient work, they chose to occupy it with old hulks rotting at their moorings, to the exclusion of vessels of the active navy requiring repairs. Such, however, is the view of things taken by one who does not condemn our dockyards altogether even as building yards, or desire, as others do, to see national establishments broken up. In that reservation we entirely participate, but it is unsatisfactory in the extreme to discover that we never escape from a position which leaves us just one stage in arrear of our proper place. We are always engaged on work which has become of precarious utility, and neglecting or postponing that which would show us our true course. Perhaps cupola ships will not answer, but we do not know whether they will or not, while we do know that if they succeed our broadside ironclads may be superseded like our wooden three-deckers, and another "reconstruction" of our navy become imperatively necessary. Nevertheless we postpone the experiments which would throw light upon the question and go working on in the dark, insomuch that we have six months longer to wait, even from this time, before we know whether we are on the right track or the wrong in a matter which concerns our whole maritime power. Cannot any body put these things straight for us?

THOUGHTS AND PHRASES.

(*London Review, Oct. 31.*)

"GOOD WORDS" is a monthly serial, of low price and large circulation, which often contains contributions from very good writers. Moreover, the good writers generally sign their contributions, which has the effect of drawing more attention to them than possibly they might otherwise obtain. There is, for example, in the number for October an article on "Literary Work," by Alexander Smith, of which the place, the title, and the signature will procure for it, we fear, on the part of some persons, an unthinking acceptance of its doctrine. For the public not only likes to know who is speaking to it, but it likes to hear a man of some little name discourse of his own profession, and it will take on trust from him dogmas which, from unknown writers, would be demurred to. And Mr. Alexander Smith's ideas of literary work are not merely curious as showing his own fashion of work, but they embody some propositions respecting the literature of the day, which are so far prevalent or plausible as to be worth protest and refutation.

Everybody who has read Mr. Smith's works knows that when the first of his poems appeared, it was greeted with a good deal of admiration, combined with a good deal of astonishment at the unblushing and systematic manner in which the author had plagiarised the writings of his predecessors. The *Athenæum* contained a series of articles, supposed to have been written by a brother minor poet, in which these literary thefts were traced and exposed. In some of the instances cited, the resemblance between the Smithisms and the pre-Smithisms was certainly remote enough—but in many it was so else as to leave no doubt that the imagination of the young poet had been chiefly fired by recollection. Goodnatured people, however, thought that this was only an extreme case of the tendency to imitation common and natural in all young writers. Yet now, in his mature years, Mr. Smith not only comes forward to defend the practice, but to insist that it is the only practice by which any good "literary work" can be made. He tells us:—

"The main body of the poem, or the novel, or the essay, consists necessarily of ideas which the writer did not originate,—which he found ready-made to his hand, which have, in one shape or the other, been used before; and his merit consists in the new forms in which he is able to work up the old material. He calls in the worn coin of thought, melts it down in secret crucibles, and re-issues it, bearing a fresh superscription and a new value. Thought is mine, yours, everybody's; but the artist lays hold of our thoughts, and works with them as a sculptor works with his clays. The world does not need new thoughts so much as it needs that old thoughts be re-cast. The artist is not required to provide is own materials. If a man makes bricks, he is provided with clay; if a man paints a potrait, he is allowed sitter, canvas, and pigments. To make a fine statue there is a great melting down of old bronzes. Absolute novelty of idea, in a poem for instance, is felt as a disturbance, because it is devoid of the sweetness of acquaintanceship and association."

This is explicit, candid, and cool. The touch of deprecation of novelty of idea, "in a poem for instance," is charmingly simple and characteristic. But Mr. Smith not only propounds his theory, he repeats and insists upon it. Again, he says:—

"The thought is only a part of the poem or the essay, and the commonest part. What in a work of art is really valuable is the art. The statue that is only worth the weight of its metal is a very poor statue indeed.—The matter does not so much lie in the idea as in the use that is made of the idea.—In literature, the *how* a thing is said is of more importance than the thing itself. A thought, no more than a human being, is independent of this. Thought, if left to itself, will dissipate and die. Style preserves it as balsams preserve Pharaoh. Fine phrases are, after all, the most valuable things."

And accordingly, Mr Smith gives us in this short essay fine phrases enough to embalm a pyramid of Pharaohs. Besides the coins, clay, pigments, bronzes, and balsams, which adorn the few sentences we have quoted, there is wealth untold of "figure or of trope," to the same effect, in this paper. Mountains, harps, architects, recruiting sergeants, Fingal's cave, the breath of a flower, the burning breast of a humming-bird, the *debris* of an early world, enamel, amalgams, secret widows, highwaymen, icy spears, all jostle each other within the limits of the single page from which our extracts are taken. Here is salt enough to preserve it to eternity, if it were only Attic salt. Salt is good, but if the salt have lost its savour, what do men do with it then?

It should indeed be noted, in justice to Mr. Smith, that the absurdity of his conclusions is only the necessary result of his apparently not knowing distinctly what he was saying. He does not distinguish the difference between thoughts and the facts upon which thoughts are excercised. For instance, he says:—

"I live—I love—I am happy—I am wretched—I was once young—I must die,—are extremely simple and common place ideas, which no one can claim as exclusive property, yet out of these have flowed all the poetry the world knows and all that it ever will know."

Now, let us examine the confusion of thought which this sentence betrays. "I live" is not an idea, except in Bishop Berkeley's theory, and as little do any of the other expressions represent ideas. They express facts. Upon these facts a thousand different ideas have been based, and a thousand new ones may be based. The facts are certainly simple and commonplace, but whether the ideas founded on them shall be so or not, depends wholly on the brain which shall give them birth. Commonplace brains undoubtedly yield only commonplace ideas, shallow brains will furnish only frothy ideas; brains that cannot find original ideas must adopt "mine, yours, anybody's," and dress them up in "fine phrases." Indeed, although Mr. Smith, consoling himself for the decadence of style and rudeness of modern literary work, tells us in another trope that there are no "dishes of peacocks' brains now, but there are wholesome wheaten loaves for all," we can assure him very positively that he is mistaken in the first branch of his assertion, and that we have sat at many a literary feast, quite recently, in which dishes of peacocks' brains formed the sole element of the repast.

We shall not pursue further Mr. Smith's confused notions of *meum* and *tuum*, or of facts and ideas. Nor shall we dwell upon the singular proposition which fills the second part of his paper, that style and literary work are chiefly worthy and delightful in so far as they show the personality of the writer. This is to make us all into tea-table gossips, and to suppose that we care for nothing more than to watch little emergent traits of character. Gossip is, no doubt, at times very pleasant to us all, from the stronger minds which enjoy Montaigue to the weaker ones which read A. K. H. B. But we cannot live upon gossip, and when Mr. Smith brings in "Hamlet" and "Paradise Lost" to illustrate the theory that "it is in the amount of this kind of personal revelation" (viz., of the writer himself) "that the final value of a book resides," he only shows that he cannot rise above the tea table level. Quite a natural consequence, indeed, of that constitution of mind which can regard Shakespeare's "thoughts" as the "commonest part" of his works, and only preserved from oblivion by his "fine phrases."

But though Mr. Smith's essay can only take its place among the most singular curiosities of literature, it perhaps reflects a habit of mind which is not very rare among us. The tendency of the great modern increase of printing and reading is, despite his theory, to exalt style above matter. For it is style that first attracts the multitude, and which therefore best pays. True, we have not many works in which the style is as delicate, finished, and artistically wrought as in some of our classics. Our modern style is of a different fashion. It is more oratorial in character. It is addressed to the multitude, almost as directly as if spoken in their hearing, for it comes under their eyes within a few days, or hours, of its creation in the author's mind. So it naturally takes form in the shape of more personal allocution, it is at once more conversational and more elevated, less coldly correct, but with more life and nervous impulse. The object is, like that of oratory, to strike, bold, and persuade the minds of the crowd. And looking at it in this aspect, it is wonderfully well constructed. The style of the English which we read in our morning papers—dashed off as it is between dinner and midnight, is not merely smooth and clever, but is astonishingly pure, forcible, and correct. Not less nearly approaching perfection of its kind, is the style of the *best* writing in our weekly and montly serials. But then, though the high pressure of civilization can give us this admirable artistic effort, it cannot supply the creative force of nature. So the ideas in our current literature are generally far inferior to the style. For originality and profoundness cannot be improvised to meet a popular demand. There is so much of them in the world at a given moment as living men happen to possess, and no education or skill can make the amount really more. All that education and skill can do is to make them *seem* more, by the cleverness of the style which conceals their absence. But unfortunately this trick of style once caught is turned to even less legitimate purposes. It is made not merely to cover want of thought but want of care and pains. Sometimes a daily journal will commit, with pompous rhetoric, a stupendous blunder. This may occur but once a year, but every week sees some minor blunder arising out of sheer carelessness. Our magazine writing contains fewer errors, for the editors have more time to revise it, but it embodies even a greater poverty of thought. We read it because the style tickle us, and then we foreget it, spite of the "fine phrases" which ought to have embalmed it. So, too, with many of ours books. Everybody. from Dickens and Thackeray down to Tupper and A. K. H. B., insists on writing long after he has told us everything he knows, merely because his style makes the readers who have been accustomed to it still buy his books. None but the earliest of the works of the greatest of our living essayists or novelists will survive the present generation, because in none but these is there any genuine and original thought contained. So far from calling on our authors to amend their style, we rather call upon them to renew their ideas, and to hold their pens until they are sure they have somethin to say that is worth being said.

Business Announcements.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.
Flowery Pekoe
Souchong
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} in 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packest expected.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Knolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butlers's deep Crimson Beet.	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Targetta
	" Red, White, and Blue
Boxes of Puzzles	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Troco or Lawn Billiards	
Bowling Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	" Puff and Dart
The Tournament	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	" Oxford University Boat Race
The Game of Squails	
" " Non Plus	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
" Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	" 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	" 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	" 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	" 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	" 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	" 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	" 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	" 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	" 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	" 20
Do. do. do.	do.	" 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	" 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	" 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21 0 per dozen
" " Ditto in Pints	11 8 " "
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16 8 " "
" " Ditto in Pints	9 0 " "
" 4, a light Breakfas Do. in Quarts	12 8 " "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Coguac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

THE undersigned have received from the above well-known Firm, a small shipment of CLARET and BRANDY, (carefully selected by Mr. Keyl), which is now on sale at the following prices at their godown.

CLARET.	
Medoc, 1858	Rs. 11
St. Laurent, 1858	" 13
St. Estephe, 1858	" 15
Panillac, Superior, 1857	" 18
Chateau Beltasse, 1858	" 20
BRANDY.	
Old Pale Cognac, 1856, Quarts	" 18
Cognac, very old, 1852, "	" 25
" " 1848, Champagne very fine	" 35

GADDUM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solici orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	"	18
	No. 2	Blue "	30
	Pts.	" "	16
	No. 3	Yellow "	26
	Pts.	" "	14
	No. 4	Green "	22
	Pts.	" "	12
	Medoc	Red "	17
	Pts.	" "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal		28
	" "	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	" "	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	" "	30
	Light Golden	Green "	28
	Pale	Brown "	26
	Pale	Yellow "	22
	Pale	White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,	(Black Capsule)		32
" "	(Yellow ")		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	"	" Pts.	21
	White	" Bottles	42
	"	" Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
"		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
"		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., beg leave to acquaint their numerous constituents and the Public of Bombay and surrounding outstations, that they have just received per *Windsor Castle* and *Glasgow*, the following assortment of supplies to which they respectfully solicit attention, viz.:—

FROM "CROSSE AND BLACKWELL," DIRECT.
Hams, Cheeses, Bacon, Sausages, and French Delicacies, &c. &c., of the very freshest and choicest qualities.

"GUINESS'S" AND "TENANT'S"
Stouts, Ales, Porter, &c., in Pints and Quarts, the whole in splendid drinking order.

WINES, &c.
Comprising sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, Clarets, Madieras, Sherries, and Ports, of various highly esteemed brands.
Liqueurs, viz., Curracos, Maraschino, Cherry Cordial, Noyeau, &c. &c.
Old and choice Brandies, &c. &c., most approved shippers.
Together with a varied assortment of every discription of condiments requisite for the approaching season.
P. J. & Co., beg to return their grateful thanks for past favors and solicit a continuance of the patronage they have hitherto met with.
N.B.—Fresh supplies to hand and Overland and *via* the Cape quarterly.
No. 1, Military Square, 9th December 1863.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and	Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.
THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following:—
Tucker's Solar Lamps.
Reading do.
Tent do.
Argand do.
Wall do.
Bull's Eye Lanterns.
Hand do.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.
The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. LIGHT ONLY ON the BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250 500 and 1,000.
Sole Importers of Jonköpings Tandstickor (slide boxes).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Auction Announcements.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the Effects of an Officer, deceased, consisting of a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a small Soup Tureen, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Milk Pots, Cruet Frame, Waiter, a few Books, Wearing Apparel, and a Double barrelled Gun, in Mahogany Case, by Richards, and a Doub e-barrelled Rifle, in Mahogany Case, by W. P. Richard and Son, a Revolver in Case, and an Air Gun, and variety of other Articles. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 12th December 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Goods, &c. &c.
1 Case Photographic Albums.
A few Packages Hardware, &c. &c.
A few Bolts superior Canvas.
Bombay, 12th December 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.
AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE, AGATE, AND ALABASTER ORNAMENTS.
Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, the selected portion of the most beautiful Italian Ornaments, in Marble, Alabaster, and Agate, consisting of very handsome Flower Vases, Baskets, Fruits, such as Pears, Apples, Grapes, Appricots, Figs, and Dogs, Birds, Cigar Trays, Candlesticks, &c. &c.
The Ornaments are now on view, and will be sold positively to close account.
The sale will commence precisely at 11½ A.M.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 1 P.M., at their Rooms, Grey Shirtings, T. R. Scarfs, one Case of Wall Papers, assorted Dressing Combs, one Case of Accordians, 6 Dozen Toilet Bottles, 40 Dozen Neck Tie Pins, 125 Dozen Combs, 40,000 Quills, and Sundry other Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Saddlery by Wm. Mirlees & Co. of Glasgow, Chillingworth's and Son's Crown Sherry, in Cases of 3 dozen each, Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Cider in Quarts, Cambric and Lawn Geat's and Lady's Handkerchiefs, Bleached Sheetings of 2 and 3 yards breadth.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th December 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
AN AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT No. 2, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.
On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 2, Grant Buildings, the neat Household Furniture, &c., of Mr. K. FREEBORN, (changing his residence), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, and Tea Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquer Frames, Candlesticks, Salver, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, &c., and the Furniture, all Carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Dining, Pier, and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoneers, Sideboards, Easy Arm and Rocking Chairs, one Mahogany Bagatelle Board on Blackwood Stand, Bronze Clock, Screens, Hatstand, Rich Engravings in Gilt and Maple Frames, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Hanging Argand Lamps, one Carved four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Books, Dispense and Sundry Articles.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 26th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 Large new Single-pole Jubbulpore Tent, 20 by 16, with Carpet, Checks, and separate Compartments.
1 Do. do. do. do.
1 Jubbulpore Swiss-Cottage Tent, nearly new.
The above to be seen on the Esplanade, north of the Saliy Port.
One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 12th December 1863.

BENNETT & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, some quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, 100 Kegs Dry White Lead 1 cwt each, Plated Tea Service, Cruet Frames, Butter Pots, Tea Trays in sets, Block Tin Dish Covers, English Ropes.
130 copies of "The Nizam" in two volumes.
AT 1 P.M.
A Bay Arab Carriage Horse; goes in single and doble harness.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSE, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA, (TWO DOORS ABOVE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.)
On MONDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Middle Colaba, two doors above the Roman Catholic Chapel, the Household Furniture, one Shigram nearly new and one Phaeton and Horse of M. HINGLEY, Esq., comprising a quantity of Plated-ware, Blackwood Dining, Side and other Tables, Easy Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Sideboard, Screens, Tea Poys, Chiffoniers, Four-post Bedstead, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Pictures, Cutlery, Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, Books, &c., &c.
AT 1 P.M.
An Office Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.
A Four-seated Phæton.
No catalogues and the property is now on view.

TO BE LET.
(For 6 months from 1st January to 1st June next.)
A BUNGALOW, occupying one of the best situations on Malabar Hill, completely furnished in every respect, containing Drawing Room, Dining Room, and three Bed Rooms, with Bath Rooms. There is a good Piano, by Broadwood, imported by the owner. Rent Rs. 500 a month.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One Lithographic Press, with six Stones, &c.
A Turning LATHE, with all Tools, &c., complete suitable for Watchmaker's use and ornamental turning.—Price Rs. 500.
Just landed per Ship *Canova*, two first-rate English-built new Malvern Dog Carts, finished in the very best manner, with handsome Plated Lamps, Gentlemen's, Lady's, and Child's Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.
A powerful Grey Riding Horse, 14-1.
An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.
A high caste Arab Bay Riding Horse, 7 years old, 14-2¼ in height to be seen on a day's notice. Price Rs. 1,000.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
English-bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th December 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta. Surat.
Madras. Ahmedabad.
Sholapore. Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission
Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,163 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months'sight ....2s. 1⅝d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. ....2s. 1d. "
On Demand ....2s. 0⅞d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do.... " 2-63 " "
On Demand........ " 2-58 " "
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅝d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1⅛d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" On demand }
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0⅞d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 2s. 0⅞d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months........................ 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares n Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON..............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1⅝d. per Rup
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 1⅝d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
" " " " 1 do 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland ....} On demand...2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland....................}
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ....2s. 0⅞d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.
DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.
Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 1⅝d. per Rupees.
4 do. .... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts........................... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain .... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours.......................10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays...........................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 9th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅝d. per Rupee.
4 Do............................ at 2s. 1⅛d. "
3 Do............................ at 2s. 1⅛d. "
2 Do............................ at 2s. 1d. "
1 Do............................ at 2s. 0⅞d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office ....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1⅝d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" On demand .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.
REMITTANCE.
The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees phyable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.
Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.
CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1⅝d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s 1⅛d. do.
" 3 do. 2s 1⅛d. do.
" 2 do. 2s. 1d. do.
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" on demand 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.
CASH CREDITS.
Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price, a good opportunity for approaching holidays.
38, Medow Street, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED, and now on view, the following, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOOD viz.:—
Kid Gloves, very superior.
Ladies' Black and White Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored Glace and Check Silks.
Black and White Glace Silks.
Fancy Silk Robes.
Pink, Blue, White and Black Satin.
White, Black, Blue and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crape, "in all colors."
Colored Muslin Dresses.
Silk Grenadine Dresses.
Black Barege and Mohair.
Black Silk Grenadine.
Riding Belts for Ladies.
White Flowers.
Fine and Course Book Muslins.
Plain White Grenadine.
Plain and Striped Black Muslins.
Half Mourning Muslins.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored French Lawns.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlaton.
Black Silk Velvet.
ALSO,
Daily expected, a large and choice assortment of Millinery &c., per *City of Carlisle* and Overland.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.
MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,
(*Next door to Henderson & Co.*)
RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—
Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality and latest style, trimmed and untrimmed.
Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skeletons, and Shawl Improvers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandra Coronets, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Rich Silk Parasols.
Black and White Glace Silk.
Flowered French Gauze, for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Colored Kid Gloves.
White, Black and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Wreaths, with Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Book Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.
Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	"	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London.	"	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	"	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	"	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	"	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Peteo	"	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	"	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from ....Rs. 15 to	"	80
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to	"	60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	"	25

Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'-pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached. Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templer Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	"	30
Master Masons' Apron	"	15
Do. " Sash.	"	15
Rose Croix Jewels.	"	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	"	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	"	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	"	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	"	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	"	14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c
Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.
Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.
To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.